FIRST EDITION.

Midnight.

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

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NEW YORK.

The Alabama Claims.

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Coadjutor Bishop Consecrated.

LECTURE BY FATHER GAVAZZI.

NEW YORK, April 20, 1872.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

A Washington special says General Banks called on Secretary Fish yesterday, according to the instructions of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to consult regarding the proposed action of the House on Peters' resolution advising the Administration to withdraw the claim of indirect damages. Mr. Fish said that he was not in favor of modifying the case, and knew no other member of the Cabinet who was. He did not think it possible to make any modification. At the same time the Secretary is said to have admitted that he did not expect a favorable award for indirect damages.

At a Cabinet meeting which followed the interview, Mr. Fish communicated the substance of the conference, which was unqualifiedly approved.

A strong lobby, representing owners of Alabama claims, have been in Washington for the last few weeks, endeavoring to influence the Administration and Congress to withdraw the objectionable portion of our case.

Reverdy Johnson has written a letter to Mr. Peters, declaring approval of his resolution, and asking permission to address him in a more elaborate letter for publication.

The *Times* has the following semi-official utterances from Washington on the Alabama claims: It is now very generally understood here that the Government insists upon maintaining its original position for the sole purpose of securing the arbitration of the principle involved in the magnitude of the question. The great gain to be obtained by the decision has been seemingly overlooked in the discussion of the case. A decision disallowing the claims would really be of more advantage to this Government for future emergencies than any award for damages. For the purpose of having this principle arbitrated and settled for all time to come, so that it might be a guide in case of future complications, there is no doubt but that this Government would consent to waive any payment of money for damages that might be awarded in case of a possible decision adverse to England.

COLORED M. E. CONFERENCE.

In the Colored M. E. Conference to-day an earnest discussion took place on the question of union with the white M. E. Church. Rev. J. Gilbert declared himself unalterably opposed to such union. The Methodists were also beginning in different hives, and if the whites thought they extracted their honey from the top flowers, it was no better than that gathered by the blacks.

Rev. James A. Jones said the voices of colored Bishops and ministers would be lost in a conference with the white church oracles.

Rev. Thomas James was opposed to union. Colored Methodists existed under a sort of proscription. It was still "nigger pew." The speaker said if Jesus Christ, with a black skin and woolly hair, came into the city and entered a pulpit, the white people would not go to see him.

Bishop Clinton asked, in astonishment, "What! Not go to see Jesus?"

Rev. Mr. James answered, "No; sir; he would have to get white-washed first, and religion has got to be white-washed." Rev. James appealed to the Seton Conference to take a higher and holier ground, and stand on God's platform of freedom and equality for all men.

REV. DR. HUSTON'S CASE.

A Baltimore special says that the committee having in charge the investigation into the conduct of Rev. Dr. Huston has so far completed its labors as to be nearly ready to frame a regular church indictment, upon which he will be called to answer. The committee having only two days in the week to work, the investigation is naturally slow, as there are a great many charges being brought against him from different portions of the country. The case is complex. Almost every day the committee are in receipt of communications in regard to his past career, which, if true, show a life of heinous crime never before heard of in this country. The mother of the young girl whom he is alleged to have ruined in this city has given her testimony to the committee, but the particulars of her story are kept from the public. That she will be heard until he makes answer to the indictment.

SOLEMN SMUGGLING.

This morning a singular looking box, addressed to Superintendent Kelso, was landed from the steamer Manhattan, and excited suspicion, the customs officers opened it and found it contained a coffin, on the lid of which was a plate inscribed "John C. Heenan," with a representation of the angel Gabriel. The coffin was opened and found to contain a lot of ammunition, boxes of blankets, &c., and a smaller coffin filled with valuable bronze goods.

PAYING PLASTERING BILLS.

It is reported that since the return of Garvey the ring plasterer, and his appearance as a witness in the case of Tweed, a number of the men of persons formerly connected with the ring sent to him for bills of plastering done in former times, and promptly paid them. It is said he collected more than one hundred thousand dollars in this way.

PROSECUTION OF WHISKY AND TOBACCO FRAUDS.

It is said John Drew, from Washington, was yesterday sworn in as Special Assistant United States District Attorney under instructions from Washington, and will turn his attention to the prosecution of whisky and tobacco frauds.

APOLOGY DEMANDED.

John Graham, as counsel for Gen. D. E. Sickles, has written a letter to the New York *World* demanding a retraction and apology for certain offensive criticisms of that journal, on pain of a libel suit. The *World* publishes the letter, but does not retract.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO CHICAGO RELIEF FUND.

The Chamber of Commerce is having prepared for press a list of contributions to the Chicago relief fund through that Chamber. The number of subscribers is about 2,500, and the amount contributed over $1,000,000 in cash.

STOKES' TRIAL.

The trial of Stokes for the murder of Fisk will begin as soon as one of the Supreme Court Judges is able to hold the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

STREET CLEANING.

An application by Mr. Leverick for a mandamus to compel Comptroller Green to pay him $32,000 for street cleaning was granted to-day.

ARRIVED.

The steamer South America, from Rio Janeiro, has arrived.

NEW YORK, April 21, 1872.

JURY IN THE FANNY HYDE CASE DISCHARGED.

The jury in the case of Fanny Hyde, tried in Brooklyn for the murder of Watson, was discharged this morning, being unable to agree. Ten were for acquittal, and two for a verdict of manslaughter in the fourth degree.

LECTURE BY FATHER GAVAZZI.

Father Gavazzi, in an address last evening, at Association Hall, spoke of the necessity of an Evangelical college in Rome. He said the Catholic Union of America was intended to aid in restoring the temporal power of the Pope; but to crush free Rome now, they have to crush all Italy. The Pope had lived beyond the years of Peter only to see the downfall of his own Church. Gavazzi concluded as follows: "I always said if my friends hear of my being in Rome, it will be a sign that there is no longer a Pope in Rome. But these are the days in which we live. I am in Rome and the Pope is in Rome. I am in Rome free—free more than you are free—to preach the gospel of Jesus Christ, and the Pope is in Rome, impotent to prevent the preaching of the gospel of Jesus Christ."

COADJUTOR BISHOP CONSECRATED.

Rev. Father McKleiry was consecrated in St. Patrick's Cathedral to-day as Coadjutor Bishop at Albany. The consecration was conducted by Archbishop McCloskey, assisted by Bishops Laughlin, of Brooklyn, and Bacon, of Portland, Maine. The sermon was preached by Bishop Bailey, of Newark, N. J. Besides these, the American Episcopate was represented by the Bishops of Burlington, Boston, Springfield, Hartford, Rochester, Buffalo, Scranton, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Louisville, Delaware and Ogdensburg, and the Bishops of Hamilton and Kingston, Canada.

THE NEW CITY CHARTER.

Henry L. Clinton, Abraham R. Lawrence and Judges Clarke, Spencer and Jones, publish an opinion that the new charter is clearly unconstitutional, because it permits cumulative voting.

The *World* says politicians who interviewed Governor Hoffman express the opinion that he will not veto the bill until he is well assured that the Court of Appeals will decide the charter unconstitutional. Otherwise he will allow the bill to become a law by ten days' lapse.

PREPARING FOR A CHANGE.

The nominating committee of the Council of Political Reform met last evening. A committee of conference was appointed to-make nominations for city officers in anticipation of the passage of the new charter. General Dix was mentioned as a probable candidate for Mayor, but no action was taken.

ARRIVED.

The steamers Adriatic, New City, Antwerp and City of Paris, from Liverpool, and Britannia, from Glasgow, have arrived.

DIED.

Hon. Wm. Wall, Congressman, died yesterday, aged 71.

CARLISLE.

Dr. Paul Schoeppe's Case.

CARLISLE, PA., April 20.—Judge Junkin, under a special act of Assembly, passed March 28, heard a motion for a new trial in the case of Dr. Paul Schoeppe, under conviction for murder, this morning. The argument, a new trial was granted. The trial will commence on the 26th of August.

WESTERN TRAGEDY.

Bloody Affray in a Court Room.

TEN PERSONS KILLED.

The Judge Wounded.

ST. LOUIS, April 20.—The *Democrat* has a special from Muskegee, Indian Territory, which says: A man on trial for murder at Talaquah yesterday, was acquitted, whereupon a relative of the murdered man shot the defendant dead and then the Judge on the bench. An indiscriminate fight then commenced, in which eleven persons were killed, and as many more wounded. Among the killed were three United States Marshals, named Owens, Hawkins and Wilson.

LITTLE ROCK, April 20.—The Fort Smith *New Era* of Wednesday last, the 17th inst., contains the following startling news from the Indian country: The feeling of jealousy harbored by our Indian neighbors at the authority of the Government of the United States, exercised over their territory, culminated last Monday, the 15th inst., in a fearful deed of bloodshed, falling little short of a wholesale slaughter of the agents of the United States Government.

The following startling letter was received on Tuesday morning at the United States Marshal's office, by Captain James W. Donnelly, chief clerk at Whitemore's, Barren Fork, Cherokee Nation:

J. W. DONNELLY—Dear Sir: We have had a terrible fight, lost seven men on our own side, and killed three of theirs and wounded a great many. We are in a devil of a strait; send us men and means *instanter*. We are with the dead and wounded, and expect to stay with them until the last one of us goes up. Owens is wounded; for God's sake send us help and send it quickly; come to Dutchtown and then down Barren Fork to Whitemore's, where Ward was killed. Vanney and I are alone with Owens; none of the rest are here with us; we look for help tomorrow night by dark, and lots of it; we are looking to be attacked every moment, as the parties are close together; some of the Cherokees are with us. Yours in haste.

J. S. PEAVEY.

In order that the circumstances causing the terrible fight above alluded to may be fully understood, we make the following statement: On the 11th inst. a white man named J. J. Kesterson, living in the Cherokee nation, near the Arkansas line, about fifty miles from this city, came to this place and filed an information before the U. S. Commissioner, Col. James O. Churchill, against one Ezekiel Proctor, also a white man, married to a Cherokee woman, for assault with intent to kill. He stated that while he was in his saw mill on the 13th of February last, the aforesaid Proctor came in, walked up behind him and struck him on the head, but without provocation, shot her dead. He then pointed his revolver at him and fired, the ball striking just above the left eye. Before he could fire again he (Kesterson) escaped. He further stated that the said Proctor was now undergoing his trial for the murder of his wife at the Court House in "Going Snake," distant about fifty-seven miles north-west of this place. A writ was issued and the Deputy Marshals were instructed to go to the Court House and remain until the trial was over, and if he was not convicted to arrest him on that charge. Proctor was known to be a desperado, and it being in the neighborhood where Deputy Marshal Bentz was killed a little over a month ago, and owing to the fact that a deputy marshal is shot almost on sight, it was necessary that a strong posse be sent. The parties had also writs for the murderers of United States Deputy Marshal Bentz, who were supposed to be in that immediate vicinity, and it was proven that they intended to resist arrest. Last Saturday morning, April 13th, Deputy Marshals Jacob G. Owens and Joseph J. Peavy, with Wm. Ward, Joseph G. Vanney, James Hawkins, Paul Jones and Eugene Brackett as a posse, left here for the scene of action. At Evansville they were joined by Riley Woods and William J. Morris, and at Dutchtown by a man named Beck, who is part Cherokee. The Indian Court House is about twelve miles west of that place. The party reached there, and at about three o'clock on Monday, when within fifty yards of the Court House, they dismounted, hitched their horses and quietly walked towards the east side of the Court House, filed in twos and stopped at the corner. Beck then proceeded to the front door and looked in. Seeing a large number of people inside armed to the teeth, he turned around to come away, but not before he was fired upon and dangerously wounded while in the act of turning. The ball passed in near the left shoulder blade, and lodged against the collar bone.

At the same instant a volley was fired from the Court House upon the Marshal's force without, who then commenced to return the fire. They were at a great disadvantage, as the attacking party was under shelter inside the Court House. It appears that Beck, who is a Cherokee, had some friends in the Court House, who, when they saw him fall, opened fire on his (Beck's) enemies inside, and presently the fighting was general between the forces inside and outside of the Court House. It was brief, however, but terrible in its result. Of the Marshal's force seven out of eleven lay dead. Of the assailant's only three. Some sixteen or seventeen are reported wounded, some mortally, among whom was Deputy Marshal Owens, who was shot, through the body above the hip.

The messenger who brought us Deputy Marshal Peavy's note to Capt. Jas. Donnelly is a quiet young man, and was one of the Marshal's men. He showed us three bullet holes through his coat, and one in his left boot heel. He knew the names of only five of the Marshal's force killed, Jas. Ward and Riley Woods, both well known here. Three were missing, named Jas. Hawkins, Paul Jones and Eugene Brackett.

Morrows helped lay out the dead bodies on a porch about half a mile from the scene of the deadly affray and thither the Federal wounded also were carried. Proctor and the woman were killed, and the desperado was guarded by eleven of his personal friends, who would not see him convicted. The Sheriff was killed, and the Judge received three buckshot in the knee. Indeed, it appears from the sudden and deadly assault upon the Court House that the people inside of the court house had been fully apprised of their approach and were prepared for them. The officials had instructions to make a demand for Proctor only in case of his acquittal, and as that would not be brought about except through the intimidation or collusion of the jury, they expected some resistance should they attempt to arrest Proctor after his acquittal. But for the timely warning given the Marshal's force they were not prepared; hence their slaughter.

Immediately upon the receipt of Deputy Marshal Peavy's letter, R. C. Kerens, Chief Deputy Marshal, Capt. J. W. Donnelly, Chief Clerk, and United States Commissioners Brooks and Churchill, raised and mounted a force of thirty men, and placed them under the command of City Marshal C. F. Robinson, formerly a Deputy United States Marshal, and Mr. Ive Tinker, a brave and cool deputy. Accompanying the expedition are Doctors Julian C. Fired and G. W. Pierce, with all the necessary surgical appliances and relief for the wounded. A demand has been made upon the authorities of the "Nation," so-called, to assist in the capture of the murderers, dead or alive.

Among those who volunteered their services to come to the relief of the remnant of the unfortunate officials were, besides the two leaders mentioned, Captain James Collins, late Lieutenant in the 19th Infantry and Third United States Cavalry; Charles Ragard, Alexander Patterson, Toney Nelso, Jack Chain, T. S. Winton, Thomas W. Deans, Neely Birne and James T. Weihl and others.

This is one of the most terrible affairs ever known in this country, originating in the distrust of jealousy with which the more unintelligent portion of the inhabitants of the Indian territory, misled by bad white men, who only too often find a hiding place in the sparsely settled territory from the officers of justice, regard the United States officials, and bear a deadly resentment against their interference. How long this farce is to last we do not know; but Congress ought to make an end of it at once. What protection can be had in the territory may be surmised from the fact that a man like Proctor, who is said to have already committed eighteen murders and killed in her own house a woman and nearly killed her husband, both almost total strangers to him, can yet go unpunished. We are safe in stating that it is the stern determination of the United States Marshal of this district to bring to justice the murderous and rebellious crew in the nation at any sacrifice and expense.

UTAH.

Rejoicing Among the Mormons—U. S. Court to be Convened—The Mining Prospects—Mormons Want Peace.

SALT LAKE, April 21.—There was a great gathering of Mormons to-day at the conference. Orson Pratt and other elders preached that the irresistible progress of the religion of the Latter Day Saints must ultimately prevail with all the people of the world. Intense interest was manifested. Every one seemed to rejoice in the conviction that the power of the church was victorious in the recent judicial conflict, and the knowledge that prophet Brigham would be speedily restored to them.

U. S. COURT TO BE CONVENED.

Judge Strickland convenes the United States District Court to-morrow, when it is expected that a motion will be made for the release of all prisoners under indictment by the United States grand jury.

MINING PROSPECTS.

There was an unprecedentedly large number of arrivals in the last few days. Most of the mining districts are now accessible, and next week an examination will be made of the mines, which, if favorable, will bring into the Territory over a million capital. The future brightens daily. It is noted as a remarkable fact that every foreign company working mining property here is a success.

THE MORMONS WANT PEACE.

The Mormon leaders disclaim any offensive action over the Supreme Court decision, and say they desire peace and harmony with the Gentiles and the general good of all.

THE report that the United States steamer *Narragansett* had raised the American flag over the harbor of Pango-Pango, Navigator's Islands, proves but partially correct. The *Narragansett* carried out flags made to order for the headchief of the Islands, which will be known as the Samoan. The flag was hoisted and saluted as under American protection. This was done to head off the schemes of annexation or occupation which had been set on foot in Australia and New Zealand by British subjects.

CONGRESS.

Texas Pacific Railroad.

THE BILL PASSED.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1872.

SENATE.

BRIDGE OVER THE MISSOURI.

A bill was passed authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river, at Brownsville, Neb.

BAY OF SUPERIOR.

Mr. CARPENTER introduced a bill to restore the waters of the Bay of Superior to their natural outlet at Superior City.

REPEALING DUTIES.

Mr. SCOTT moved to take up the House bill to repeal the duty on tea and coffee.

Mr. BLAIR called for the yeas and nays, which were taken, and resulted—yeas 22, nays 7—no quorum voting.

On motion of Mr. CONKLING, the Sergeant-at-Arms was instructed to send for the absentees, in about an hour the Sergeant-at-Arms returned and reported that he had notified all the absent Senators, and as there was still no quorum, a motion was made to direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to bring in as many members as were required, with those present, to form a quorum.

The motion was ruled out of order, and then the Senate adjourned.

ST. LOUIS.

Attempted Murder and Suicide—Public Building Site—Railway Conference—Female Surface Meeting—Absconder Arrested.

ST. LOUIS, April 20.—Yesterday William Heder, represented as a lazy, drinking carpenter, shot his wife in the back of the neck, and then fired three bullets into his own head, but failed to kill either himself or wife. Heder was removed to the hospital, and his wife was taken care of by some friends. The latter is said to be an industrious, hard-working woman, and has for a long time supported her husband and three children. Heder gives whisky and jealousy as the cause of his act, while Mrs. Heder's friends utterly deny any reason for the latter.

PUBLIC BUILDING.

The Government commissioners appointed to select a site for a new Custom House and Post-office in this city, met this afternoon and opened proposals for a block of ground suitable for that purpose. Quite a number of prominent citizens were present. There were fourteen proposals, but only six of them were for an entire block, the remainder having reference to one or being only parts of blocks. The prices for full blocks ranged from $200,000 to $500,000, the latter being the limit established by Congress and some officials as far west as Seventh and Eighth streets. The Board will declare a decision on Wednesday; but if no selection is made, the Government will proceed to condemn a block under the law.

RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

ST. LOUIS, April 21.—Jos. Brown, President of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, Francis B. Hays, President of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, representatives of the City Council, Merchants Exchange, Board of Trade and other officers and stockholders of the above-named roads, left here to-day for San Francisco, where a conference will be held relative to propositions which have recently been made to California with a view to hastening the completion of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad across the continent. Several ladies and representatives of the city press accompany the party.

ABSCONDER ARRESTED.

Wm. Hindell, a banker of Girard, Ill., who is alleged to have absconded last September with $17,000 belonging to depositors, was brought back yesterday from California by Deputy Sheriff Cook, of San Diego county, California.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE MEETING.

The State Woman Suffrage Association held their annual meeting yesterday and elected officers for the ensuing year.

POLITICAL.

THE Chicago *Times* protests against the course of the Chicago *Tribune* and other Republican papers in seeking to change the character of the Cincinnati Convention from a liberal Republican convention, which requires the political annihilation of the Democratic party as well as the defeat of General Grant.

SENATOR WILSON adds to his prophecy of a Republican success the encouraging fact that in 1860 he stated before the election how the States would stand, and didn't miss one. In 1864 he missed one, and again in 1868, and that was the State of New York, because he didn't fully comprehend the counting power of Tammany Hall.

THE Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, of Pennsylvania, regards the Cincinnati movement as of very little consequence. He thinks those Republicans who meet at Cincinnati will have to burn their bridges behind them and sink their ships. If Senator Trumbull should be nominated, Democrats would support President Grant as cordially. Trumbull was the author of the reconstruction acts, and the Democratic party could have no sympathy with him.

"I INTEND to move immediately on your works." That was at Fort Donelson. The same hero's last movement of a similar kind took place at Cooper Institute last night, and against the same old enemy. The only difference is that then it was a matter of bullets; now it is a matter of ballots. To be sure, the rebel Democracy are reinforced this time by such Hessians as Schurz and Trumbull; but hireling soldiery never did amount to much in this country. The victor of Donelson has the hearts of the loyal people with him as he had them in the bloody days that are past, feeling now, as he felt then, that "thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just."—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

FOREIGN.

Franco-German Situation.

"INDIRECT DAMAGES" QUESTION.

The Spanish Elections.

CARLIST MANIFESTO.

General Uprising Expected.

REVOLT IN MATAMORAS.

Attempt on General Cortina's Life.

AMERICAN ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CO.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

LONDON, April 20.—A special from Rome to the *Daily News* says it is the opinion of the Italian Government that the board of arbitrators at Geneva ought not to take into account the claims submitted by the American Government for indirect damages.

Additional papers bearing upon the Alabama claims were presented in both Houses of Parliament last night. These papers consisted of the formal correspondence which has passed between the two Governments on the subject, and a note from Lord Tenterden to Bancroft Davis accompanying the British counter case.

HONORS TO NELLIE GRANT.

Miss Nellie Grant, daughter of President Grant, left Leavington for London this morning. The railway station was decorated with the British and American flags. A bouquet was presented to the young lady, who departed amidst the cheers of a large crowd of persons gathered to see her off. Miss Grant, after remaining in London some days, will proceed to the continent.

AMERICAN ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CO.

LONDON, April 20.—The prospectus of the "American Atlantic Telegraph Company" is issued. The company propose to lay a cable from Milford Haven, in Wales, to Rye Beach, N. H. The cable is designed to be capable of 20 words per word, with a charge in gross for the address of three shillings. This rate is about one-third of the tariff of the present companies.

EMIGRANTS FOR CANADA.

One hundred and fifteen emigrants sailed from Liverpool for Canada on Wednesday, under the auspices of Miss Rye's project for the relief of English poor by colonization in the Dominion.

SPAIN.

ALLEGED ELECTION IRREGULARITIES.

PARIS, April 20.—It is announced that Don Carlos will soon publish a manifesto protesting against the validity of the late elections, on the ground that gross irregularities were committed at the polling places. He will also forbid the Carlists who were elected deputies to the Cortes from taking their seats in that body.

MADRID, April 20.—Don Carlos has already carried out his intention of issuing a manifesto protesting against the manner in which the recent elections were conducted. The elections were conducted. His protest, which also adjures his partisans who were also elected to the Cortes not to take their seats in that body, is now in circulation in this city.

MANIFESTO OF CARLISTS EXPECTED.

MADRID, April 20.—The newspaper *Organiz*, of the Carlist party, publishes the manifesto of Don Carlos protesting against the late elections, signed by his secretary, and countersigned by Nocedal and Decilire, that henceforth Don Carlos and his followers will protest only in the field. A general rising of Carlists in all parts of Spain is momentarily expected. Troops are prepared to meet it. The railway companies have been notified to hold all their rolling stock in readiness for the use of the Government. Volunteers in Madrid and elsewhere, offer their services to the Government.

The Council of Ministers met yesterday evening and was in session all night.

The *Imparcial* is assured that the King's speech to-morrow will have the following declaration: "I will not impose myself on the country except as the result of and supported by the majority; but if some turbulent minority seeks to impose its will on the nation, I know my duty, and will fulfill it."

MEXICO.

THE ADVANCE ON MATAMORAS.

MATAMORAS, April 19.—Arrivals from Camargo with the 15th inst. say that the Federal revolutionists fined the firm of Buck, Scoufield & Co., of Monterey, thirty thousand dollars for some irregularity in passing money of the country. This, with the proceeds of the sale of five hundred mules, placed the insurgents in funds, and will enable them to move on Matamoras in full force. It is stated that Gen. Trevino has assigned the entire command to Gen. Quiroga, who will direct the movement on this city.

CORTINA AGAIN DEFEATED.

A rumor prevails to-night that Gen. Cortina was again defeated, with a severe loss, near Reynosa, to-day.

By way of Tampico it is reported that the revolutionists in Yucatan have complete control of that State, and that Gen. Cevellos had gone there with troops.

REVOLT OF GOVERNMENT TROOPS.

MATAMORAS, April 20.—The Seventh Cavalry revolted at Cortina's headquarters yesterday, and arrested the Colonel. The revolt was quelled by the Fourth regiment coming to his defense. Several were killed on both sides and seventy escaped to the revolutionists. Six men taken in the revolt were shot by Cortina.

THE EXPECTED SIEGE.

Passengers from Camargo assert positively that Gen. Quiroga is *en route* for this city with about three thousand men. They will be here with heavy artillery to-morrow. Fortifications are in the best possible state of defense, and every possible precaution has been taken for resistance.

FRANCE.

GAMBETTA'S ADDRESS AT HAVRE.

PARIS, April 20.—Gambetta delivered an address at Havre last night, in which he alluded to the present condition of France and the necessity of a more definite form of government. He said the first measure to be adopted to insure the needed reform was a dissolution of the present legislative body of France, and the election of Republicans.

PAPAL INFALLIBILITY.

The Archbishop of Paris and several other members of the Catholic clergy having issued decrees promulgating the doctrine of Papal infallibility, a number of newspapers of this city declare their action illegal.

MILITARY REVIEW.

PARIS, April 21.—Thiers will shortly hold a review of the military forces in and around Paris. The review, which takes place at Long Champs, will be preceded by maneuvers on a large scale.

ARRIVAL OF AMERICAN SQUADRON.

The American squadron, consisting of seven vessels, has arrived at Marseilles.

CANADA.

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMER PERUVIAN.

HALIFAX, April 20.—Early this morning twenty guns were heard and rockets seen going up at the mouth of the harbor, indicating that a steamer was ashore. A signal from the Duffarin answer showed her to be the steamer Peruvian, from Liverpool. She had gone on Thorum Cap shoals, and was in a dangerous position. Tugs were sent to her assistance, and her passengers, 700 in number, put in boats and sent on board a schooner which had previously gone to her assistance. The tugs succeeded in getting the steamer afloat, and she was towed in the stream, leaking badly. It is stated that her compartments are filled with water. Divers have gone down to examine the condition of her bottom. The place where she went aground is a very bad one, and if another hour she would probably have gone to pieces.

Later—The latest news from the steamship Peruvian is that the necessary repairs can be at once effected, and she will proceed on her voyage to Baltimore, with but little delay.

WEST INDIES.

THE EDGAR STEWART EXPEDITION.

HAVANA, April 20.—An official telegram from Captain-General Valmaseda says that the American Consul, Kingston is very actively at work encouraging Cuchor Aguero, the leader of the Edgar Stewart expedition, on a charge of having committed an act of piracy, and also against the Captain of the Edgar Stewart. The arms and ammunition of the Stewart are being discharged. The Spanish man-of-war Basja is anchored along side of the Stewart, with orders to prevent her leaving at any cost. Another telegram says that the Edgar Stewart, after running along the northern and southern coasts of Cuba, was unable to land anything, and put into Kingston, where, by an agreement with the American and Spanish Consuls, she is detained.

GERMANY.

THE RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

BERLIN, April 20.—The *North German Gazette* to-day again denies the truth of the London *Daily Telegraph's* alarming statement in regard to the relations between France and Germany, but takes occasion to remark that the last speech of Thiers previous to the adjournment of the National Assembly has produced an unpleasant feeling throughout Germany, and that the character of the French war budget dictates caution on the part of Germany. It is evident, says the *Gazette*, that the Government cannot permit France to hastily relinquish the pledges she has made to Germany, and consequently the occupation of French territory by German troops will be longer than would be necessary if the relations between the two nations were more favorable.

THE CAPITAL.

Fraudulent Pension Claims

A REMEDY PROPOSED.

Cause of Steamboat Accidents.

GRAND NATIONAL REGATTA.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1872.

CAUSE OF STEAMBOAT ACCIDENTS.

The Executive Committee of the Convention of Steamboatmen, now in session here, called on the Secretary of the Treasury to-day in relation to the bill now before Congress making a material modification in the steamboat law. Mr. Boutwell, being engaged in preparation for a short absence from the city, after a brief hearing, referred the committee to Judge Richardson, to whom they explained their views at length. The interesting and important feature of the interview was a statement concerning the frequency of steamboat accidents, loss of life, property, &c., by steam navigation, wherein it was asserted that fifteen years ago the steamboats of the country carried fifty per cent. more passengers and one hundred and fifty per cent. more freight than now, while the loss of life and property by accident was a great deal less than now. Formerly the material which went into the construction of steam machinery was far superior in quality to that now used, and a greater degree of vigilance was exercised by engineers than now. The reason for the relaxation in safety appliances, patent and otherwise, now required by the steamboat regulations to be attached to the engines and boilers to prevent explosions, the effect of which tends to render the engineers less careful. It was also stated that there is a deterioration of ten to fifteen per cent. in the quality of iron and other material going into the construction of steam machinery, particularly boilers, compared to that formerly used. Judge Richardson will hear the Committee further on Monday.

WASHINGTON, April 21, 1872.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

All the general appropriation bills, excepting the fortification and sundry civil expenses bills, have been agreed upon by the House, and it is probable that a resolution will be introduced into the House to-morrow fixing the 29th of May for final adjournment. It is stated that nine-teen Democrats promised to vote with the Republicans who favor adjournment at the time stated.

FRAUDULENT PENSION CLAIMS—A REMEDY.

It has been estimated that a vast number of claims for pensions growing out of the rebellion, probably one-fourth, are fraudulent. A plan has been proposed to the Commissioner of Pensions and to the Congressional Committee on Pensions, by which a thorough system of fraud could be destroyed, and which would lead to the detection of fraudulent claims heretofore granted. It is to publish in each county alphabetical lists of all persons to whom pensions have been or shall be granted, giving the residence of each pensioner, and to furnish a copy thereof to each Federal and State officer of the county. This, it is believed, would result in the saving of millions of dollars annually to the Government and in bringing to punishment all connected with frauds, and would enable the Commissioner of Pensions to make the requirements of his office so as to render it possible for all honest claimants to comply with them.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

The lowest barometer over the lower lakes will move north-eastwardly down the St. Lawrence valley. Brisk and possibly high north-westerly winds will extend from the upper lakes to night. Clear and pleasant but cool weather will prevail very generally, with northerly to westerly winds on Monday, from the lake to the Gulf and South and Middle Atlantic coasts, and extend to bring in as many members as were required. The Committee were engaged during the day. Dangerous winds are not anticipated, except possibly for the lower lakes to-night.

NATIONAL REGATTA.

At a recent meeting of representatives of the boat clubs of the District of Columbia, it was resolved to have a grand boat regatta on the Potomac river in June or July. They propose, by offering handsome and substantial prizes, to bring together the most skilful and accomplished oarsmen of the country, embracing professional as well as amateurs. They also expect to have present and participating in the regatta the most celebrated crews from the British provinces.

UTAH ADMISSION.

There is no prospect of Congress at the present session acting upon the memorial of the Utah Constitutional Convention for the admission of Deseret into the Union. The Committee on Territories have the subject under consideration, and have heard representations from Fitch, Chief Justice Hamon, of Utah, who have the matter in charge.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1872.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

A rumor has been published to the effect that the Pennsylvania Republican delegation in Congress were preparing a bill apportioning the State to meet the Governor's refusal to sign the law passed by the Legislature. After diligent inquiry, I have been able to find but one member possessed of any knowledge relative to it, and that is Judge Mercur. He says he has his opinion that the proposed legislation is within the power of Congress, although the same has never heretofore been exercised. He, however, positively asserts that no such bill is being prepared, and that he thinks such action would be unadvisable, the circumstances not demanding it. No such action will be taken, but the matter will be allowed to lie undisturbed.

The Committee on Appropriations have, through the exertions of General Negley, made an appropriation of some $500,000 for the Ohio river and the Louisville canal, and $25,000 for the Monongahela river. These appropriations are the largest ever made, and are about one-third of the whole appropriation bill. It required considerable effort to induce the committee to report a liberal amount, the Southern States having constantly represented to the committee that not being fairly treated in the general division. The total amount appropriated is some two millions less than the amount last year.

The Committee on Banks and Currency are busily engaged. A large variety of bills referred to it providing for specie payment, retirement of mutilated currency, and other propositions.

The Committee on Agriculture have reported a bill providing for the distribution of Agricultural Reports among the various postoffices by the Postmaster General. The Reports are to be exposed for sale at cost price.

Since March 16th, some three hundred and sixty bills have been introduced, making the total number twenty-three hundred and twenty-nine.

From and after Tuesday next, the tariff bills will be considered from day to day until disposed of.

A. L. T.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, April 21.—River 35 feet; standing. Arrived—Arlington, 3 A. M.; Louis J. W. Garrel, Wheeling. Departed—Argosy, Pittsburgh.

CAIRO, April 21.—Arrived: City of Vicksburg, from Vicksburg, 10 P. M.; Emma C. Elliott, Memphis, 11; John Gilmore, St. Louis, 1 A.M.; Wm. Cowan, St. Louis, 1; Arkansas Belle, 1; Sam D. Hale and barges, Memphis; Alaska, Cincinnati, 6; Lucy Bertram, St. Louis, 7; Mary Houston, Louisville, 10; Mohawk, St. Louis, 11; Talisman, Nashville, 1 P.M.; Grand Lake and barges, Pittsburgh, 1; Sea Fish, Pittsburgh, 1; Marble City, St. Louis, 4; Florence, Mississippi River, 4; Colorado, St. Louis, 4; Henry Ames, St. Louis; Little Condor, Ohio River, 6; Boaz and tow of coal, Pittsburgh, 7; Grand Lake, Memphis. Departed: City of Keithsburg, St. Louis, 9 P.M.; Belle Vernon, Pittsburgh, 9; Minnenola, 9; Belle Memphis, Memphis, 11; Brown, St. Louis, 2; City of Vicksburg, St. Louis, 3; Emma C. Elliott, Cincinnati, midnight; John Gilmore, Pittsburgh, 1 A.M.; Wm. Cowan, St. Louis, 4; Arkansas Belle, 5 P.M.; J. Hale and barges, Cincinnati, 5; Alaska, New Orleans, 7; Lucy Bertram, Ohio River, 7; Mary Houston, New Orleans, 11; Grand Lake and barges, New Orleans, 1 P.M.; Mohawk, New Orleans, 4; Florence, Mississippi River, 4; Jim Fisk, Paducah, 7; Boaz and two coal barges, New Orleans, 7; Colorado, Vicksburg. Clear and cool; strong wind from the north all day. River fallen three inches.

LOUISVILLE, April 21.—River falling slowly; 14 feet 6 inches in the canal; 12 feet 6 inches in chute. Cloudy and showery to-day; clear and windy to-night. Business dull. Arrived—Bermuda and Potomac, Cincinnati; Warner and barges, Wheeling; Ironsides, Pittsburgh; Rolla Burns, Memphis. Departed—Robt. Burns, Cincinnati; Warner and barges, Wheeling; Bermuda, Evansville; Ironsides and barges, St. Louis; Potomac, New Orleans.

VICKSBURG, April 21.—Down—Louisville, 10; City of Cairo, last night. Down to-day—Susie Silver, 2 A. M.; James Howard, 6 P. M.; Glasgow, 6 P. M. Up—Clarksville, 7 last night. Up to-day—John Ryle, 1 A. M.; LaBarge, 9 A. M.; Julia, 11 A. M. Warm and cloudy. River rising fast.

ST. LOUIS, April 21.—Arrived—Great Republic, New Orleans; Rob Roy, Brooklyn; Strader, Peoria; City of Chester, Memphis; Joe Fleming, Peru. Departed—Continental, New Orleans; Western, Fort Benton. River about stationary. Weather cloudy and cool; heavy rain early this morning.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., April 21.—Cloudy till evening, with some rain this morning; now clear and cooler. River fallen 16 inches. Up—Quickstep and H. S. Turner, 11 A. M.; Kate Kinney, 3 A. M. Down—3 tows during the night; Tarascon; Nick Longworth, 6. Business active.

MEMPHIS, April 21.—Clear and warm. River stationary. Departed—Bismarck and Peltier, Mr. Brockton, Susie Boddie, Cincinnati; Pauline Carroll and City of Quincy.

Soon after the murder of Bishop Patterson on one of the South Sea Islands, a telegram appeared in the London papers that the village in which he was murdered had been shelled and destroyed by H. M. S. Rosario. This caused a great deal of indignation in England. It now appears, however, that the boats of the Rosario, while visiting the scene of the murder, were fired upon, and it was in consequence of this that the village was shelled and destroyed.

THE *American Journalist* says it is privately informed that Mr. Locke has been desirous of discontinuing the "Petroleum Nasby" letters for the past two years, but his associates in business have refused to permit it, regarding them as a part of their stock in trade.

CHICAGO.

Troops for Indian Territory — Serious Charges Against the Relief and Aid Society.

CHICAGO, April 21.—Lieutenant General Sheridan has ordered General Grierson, with two companies, to reoccupy Fort Gibson, and capture and drive out the murderers and marauders in Indian Territory. It is expected that this action of the Government will restore confidence between the settlers and peaceable Indians on the borders of Arkansas. The fort was abandoned by order of General Pope, but the terrible affray reported from Fort Smith shows the necess

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OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1872.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:
J. F. HARTRANFT, Montgomery County.
AUDITOR GENERAL:
HARRISON ALLEN, Warren County.
SUPREME JUDGE:
ULYSSES MERCUR, Bradford County.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE,
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. SAMUEL TODD, Cumberland.
DELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
WM. M. MEREDITH, Philadelphia;
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, Philadelphia;
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. WM. LILLY, Carbon;
LINN BARTHOLOMEW, Schuylkill;
H. N. M'ALLISTER, Centre;
WILLIAM DAVIS, Monroe;
JAMES L. REYNOLDS, Lancaster;
SAMUEL E. DIMMICK, Wayne;
GEO. V. LAWRENCE, Washington;
DAVID N. WHITE, Allegheny;
W. H. AINEY, Lehigh;
JOHN H. WALKER, Erie.

BONDS at Frankfort 95¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 43½f.

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 111¼@111¾.

GEN. NEGLEY voted for the proposition which virtually vetoes the Civil Service Reform.—*Commercial.*

"Hit him agin, he's got no friends"—in the "ring." The fight against Negley was'nt in the late compromise with M. S. Q. & Co.; so you are at liberty to pelt away at him. But the joke is, the harder you pelt, the stronger he grows. Drive ahead.

IMPORTANT.—"WASHINGTON, April 19.—Our friends here think it would be good policy to defer the Democratic nominations until after the convention in Cincinnati.
[Signed] FRANK P. BLAIR."
Good! The pot begins to boil. On to Cincinnati, every Democrat, for instructions. From present appearances this side-show of Democracy will take charge of the politics of each State in the interests of the unterrified. Democrats, sore-heads, outs, on to Cincinnati.

THE Conkling brothers are divided on Grant,—Roscoe in the United States Senate, and Frederick presiding at the "Liberal" meeting in New York. It is very questionable if the latter, by doing his worst, can do as much damage to Grant as the former has done by his injudicious friendship in the Senate.—*Commercial.*

A neighbor of ours has a cow which sometimes raises her foot, and upsets the pail of milk which she has just given. We also know an old maid who is prone to put her foot into every pudding that she bakes. We have heard, too, of an editor who, upon the completion of every good work, will persist in putting his foot in it. Sad.

TO-DAY, Mr. WILSON KING, who has been for several years connected with the editorial department of this journal, takes his departure for Dublin, Ireland, to which city he has been assigned as a Consul by the United States Government. It is but due the gentleman to assert his worth and ability. He has well and faithfully served us, proven a most valuable acquisition to our editorial staff, and given full evidence of great moral and intellectual worth and ability. It is with deep regret that we part with him, and we hope his future may prove bright, happy and prosperous. We, however, well know that *our loss* will prove the *Government's* gain.

THERE are more elegant new buildings for business purposes now being erected in Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and the contiguous boroughs than we have ever before noticed. It is an observable fact that most of the fine structures are fronted with solid iron of chaste, neat and massive styles. As a building front, iron has been used in this locality for more than two decades of years, and thus far has proved more durable and substantial than any other material. It successfully withstands the action of smoke, holds firmly together and promises to last forever. More than ever now does our town merit the appellation of the "Iron City of the West."

"HON. F. B. PENNIMAN, of Wayne county, formerly editor of the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, has consented to attend the Cincinnati Convention in the interests of reform."

The above is floating around among our exchanges. We cannot believe it true; but think it a part of a regular series of misrepresentations recently resorted to, for the purpose of bolstering up the sore-head Cincinnati movement. First, we heard that General Moorhead was going to Cincinnati from this locality. Then Judge Pettit, then Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., and now, after all these have flatly denied the rumor, some other names of prominence must be dragged before the country. Surely a cause is weak and demoralized which must resort to such base misrepresentations.

IF IT is in order, we would like to ask whether that Mr. S. P. Brown who received twenty thousand dollars of the Evans "swag," is employed in any of the departments at Washington. As a witness, he is doubtless entitled to something liberal, in addition to what he obtained from Evans, but as an employe of the Government he should have permanent leave of absence.—*Commercial.*

Yes, Brown, they say, is a department clerk at Washington; but, like *some others*, was unable to withstand the blandishments of *Geary and his friends*. Now, that Geary and Evans are done with him, "kick him out," but let all his coadjutors go out on the same boot-toe; so say we all. As to those witnesses who were "entitled to something liberal," we remark that the liberality of Geary was shown only to such of them as did not appear, but fled to more congenial climes. Brown's share of the "swag" was in money, and we know what work *he* performed; but portions of this plot are yet unwritten.

AT LAST we have the call of the Liberal Republicans of Pennsylvania for the election of delegates to the Cincinnati Convention. * * * * * Colonel A. K. McClure's name will surprise many who voted for him for State Senator in the belief that he was a friend of President Grant, or on his assurance that he would be controlled by the wishes of the Republicans of his district.

So says the Philadelphia *Press*. That Aleck McClure is going to Cincinnati may "surprise many who voted for him," but it does *not* surprise us in the least. We told the *Press*, when it was advocating McClure's election, that he would sell out his friends at the first favorable opportunity, and that he was *not* Republican in principle, nor for General Grant. The warning was given, but it was not heeded, and the melancholy reflection is left to such papers as the *Press* and Aleck's mouth-piece in this city, that they, too, have been duped into supporting a cunning enemy not only of the President, but of the Republican party. We referred to the time, which would surely come, when his friends "would hang their heads" for supporting Aleck McClure, and we imagine that time is not far off. What says the *Commercial* now about its *Republican protege?* No good Republican will bolt the Philadelphia ticket.

THE ENTIRE Republican press of Philadelphia, which so basely forsook Col. Gray in the Senatorial fight in that city, a few months ago, now demand of the honest and conscientious Reformer, (?) Aleck McClure, that he resign his trust as Senator, alleging that he has broken faith with those who helped elect him to the office, and has gone squarely back on his pledges. Can it be, that the Republican press of Philadelphia really thought Col. McClure intended to act with the Republicans? Was there ever a time since McClure pretended to be a Republican, that he was not ready and willing to join any side that would promote his personal interests? These same papers, when warned by us and others, that, Judas like, he would betray them, demanded that we should mind our own business, and let their affairs alone. The lesson taught the Republicans of Philadelphia should be a warning to some of our leaders at home, who are casting "pearls before swine;" they will learn to their sorrow, before they are a year older, that another Judas is ready to betray them, when the silver is put up.

THE TRIBUNE ON THE MEETING.

It was expected, as a matter of course, that Mr. Greeley would squirm somewhat, and exhibit a little bad temper on account of the grand success of the Republican demonstration in New York on Wednesday last. It was but natural, as the cold sweat could not be held back, and the bitter disappointment must have expression in some way. But we looked for a dignified protest against the significance of the gathering or a manly avowal that the Wednesday meeting exceeded the anticipations of the anti-administration people. Mr. Greeley objects to being classed among the "disappointed office-seekers," and yet he has utterly and prominently failed to show upon what other grounds he rests his opposition to the President. It is a well-known fact, however, one which the venerable philosopher does not attempt to deny, that his whole trouble with the present administration has been, that he headed one of the factions which divided the Republicans in his State, and created so much coldness and estrangement among them, that the President was compelled to interfere.

No one doubts that had Mr. Greeley controlled the New York city federal appointments, he would have been to-day an ardent supporter of General Grant. Nor does any good Republican doubt that a share of this patronage should have gone to him and his friends, had his own austere and obstinate conduct not made this impossible. He tied himself, voluntarily, to the Fenton wing of New York, and Fenton began his war on every citizen and office holder who favored the other—the Conkling—wing. The President did his best to bring about peace, but, like all his predecessors in that line, failed. Greeley and Fenton did not want peace, probably Conkling felt the same way, as he is of the fighting sort. Peace and unity among the cross-grained factions being found impossible, the President was called upon to choose his friends, and he chose the Conkling wing. War against him was instantly declared, and ever since, Greeley and his coterie have been firing off double-shotted columbiads at him, but with little effect, judging New York by the Wednesday night meeting, and the rest of the States by the signs they give. Whether Mr. Greeley is a "disappointed office seeker," for himself and friends, we leave our readers to decide. We think the shoe fits him.

But as above indicated, we looked for some dignified opposition to counteract the effect of the late meeting. We were not prepared to read in the *Tribune* a long rehearsal of the delinquencies of federal officials, as an argument, at this time, against Grant's renomination. It is, as such, stale, flat and unprofitable, and comes with an ill-fitting grace from the pen of Horace Greeley. Nor are we so dull as to think that he expects such argument (?) will affect the general result in the country. What then is meant or taught by the course of the *Tribune*? Surely, if it had any *reasons* why Grant should not be re-elected, it would give them to the world. There can be no use in hiding them, and we indulge the belief that they would not be kept from the *Tribune* readers. We are, therefore, bound, by logic and reason, to say that we believe Greeley is angry because of the President's course with reference to the New York appointments, and, having nothing else to say, says nothing. What a shame that Horace will act so naughtily, and tear his hair in this very unbecoming way! He really acts like a Democrat, but we would be sorry to think him so fallen. Good Doctor, cheer up.

PRIMARY MEETINGS.

We have already laid before our readers the report of the proceedings of a recent meeting of the Allegheny County Republican Executive Committee, which designated Saturday, the 25th day of next month, as the one on which the primary meetings for the selection of delegates to the six various nominating conventions to be held on the Tuesday following. The call states that such elections shall be held in the city districts between the hours of three and seven o'clock P. M., and in the country districts between the hours of four and seven o'clock P. M. Certainly there is ample time to afford all citizens an opportunity to visit the polls and denominate their will and choice of delegates by casting their ballots. It is the clear duty of every party member to put in an appearance at these elections, as it is a matter of the greatest importance that none but good, true, honest and conscientious men should compose the nominating conventions. Pending the formal putting forth of the call for these meetings, we suggest that the County Executive Committee should require that the polls be kept open between the hours designated, and not closed at the will and caprice of the few who make up the election board, or else set forth the rule—adopted in the decision of a committee on contested elections appointed by the last Republican Convention—that when, after one hour's sitting, no opposition to the candidates is developed, then the credential papers may be given to those who were in the field and received all the votes cast. Such a regulation would prevent much bad feeling in the ranks if adopted. The primary meetings are conducted, in some of the city districts, in a shamefully outrageous manner, and tend, more than any other thing, to damage the party by alienating those members who desire in politics, as well as in business, that the good old maxim should prevail that "honesty is the best of policy"—in all things. There has in the past, at primary meetings, been too much stuffing of the ballot boxes, too much false counting, and by far too much fraud and ring work. Indeed, so far have these disreputable and dishonorable practices been carried by cliques of unscrupulous politicians, that majorities in old time Republican strongholds have been fading away and dwindling down to almost nothing. We have frequently been told that it is a piece of folly on our part to urge an attendance of voters at the primary meetings, since no man's preference amounts to anything after the select few have fixed up the slate and will use the presiding board as tools to bring about the foreordained result. There must be a reform in the conduct of our primary meetings. The Republican party, with its preponderating majority in Allegheny county, cannot wink at fraud in the conduct of its affairs, but can afford to be honest. We tell those men whose boast it is that they can manipulate primary meetings just as they please, and can pack a convention with a herd of their own choosing, that the day of retribution will come when they least expect it. The voters are patient and forgiving, but they will sooner or later lose their temper over the liberties taken with them, and arise in their wrath to crush the knaves who trifle with their rights and privileges. Give us honest, openly sworn boards of election at the primaries, and more interest will be taken in them, but let dishonesty continue to prevail in some wards, as it has prevailed in the past, and our word for it rocks of danger will sometime be encountered by not only the leaders, but the entire party. We say so much in the way of warning to all Republicans, because, having felt the outside pulse, we feel that the success of the party depends largely on a reform in the manner of conducting the primary meetings. Past abuses will not be forgotten, if repetitions of them are offered, and vengeance may be carried to the ballot-box at the regular elections, and the party be made suffer from the dishonesty of the tricksters it is so unfortunate to contain in its ranks.

PETROLEUM.

We present this morning to our readers, the blank contract between the producers and refiners of petroleum, which was to have been the basis or plan of operations on which the South Improvement Company proposed to work for the protection of the oil interests of this State and country. No one will question its fairness, or its genuineness, either, since the President of the late organization, Mr. P. H. Watson, a gentleman of high social and business standing, offered it in evidence before the House Committee on Commerce at Washington. It will be evident, now, that the people in the oil regions, in their late riotous and insane conduct, were acting in ignorance of the real intentions and efforts of the company, so glibly and frequently denounced, which justifies the position taken by the GAZETTE, after investigation, that the small politicians were using the excitement which everywhere prevailed through the oil regions to advance their ambitious aims with the people. The solid oil producers were not among, nor of the wild throng which surged through Oil City, threatening vengeance upon any man who dared to whisper that the rioters were wrong, and that the company was possibly right. We were informed from the first by gentlemen, upon whose word we should almost stake our life, that the South Improvement Company in its objects, aims and purposes, was mutually protective to the refining and producing interests. We now have the proofs, and call upon the journals of the oil country to do the gentlemen, they have maligned and misrepresented, simple justice. We care nothing for the abuse heaped upon ourselves. We were conscious, all the time, that we were right, and that time would prove us so.

Now let us for a moment examine this proposition, and the reasons for it. It is well known that our State produces nearly all the petroleum taken from the ground in America. It is also known to be an uncertain and hazardous business, caused mainly by the irregularity of the production, and the impossibility of making any calculations based upon the supply for any given time. Oil, frequently, has jumped swiftly—almost in a night, often in a week—from four dollars to six dollars a barrel, and as swiftly back to four dollars or less, entailing serious losses on the legitimate dealer. The sudden striking of a new well, would cause this at times, and the stoppage of one would produce the counteracting effect. The new organization would have prevented this, by controlling both the stock of oil, and the drilling of new wells, the effect of which would have been a regular and paying market for the full supply. Often the producer, whose tanks are full, is obliged to sell his product at a loss, in consequence of his inability to carry it, for lack of means and tankage. This would also cease under the new system. The price of oil on the creek has frequently been lessened a full half dollar per barrel, by a sudden advance in rates of transportation, which would have been rendered wholly impossible under the new arrangement. In our experience in the trade, we have seen oil sold at *twenty-five cents per barrel*, in consequence of an over production, and this condition of the market is not impossible under the present haphazard, heels-over-head method of conducting the business. It may come, or approach near to it, in this year of our Lord. It will most assuredly come, unless some just system can be agreed upon, whereby the production can be regulated, and kept within the demand.

But there is a higher consideration in this matter, and one which, as journalists, we are bound to notice and give prominence to. One of the richest productions of our State is being spread through the world, to the great advantage of its people, with but a trifling profit to the producer. Oil ought never to sell lower than five dollars per barrel at the wells; (it is now about $3.50.) This price would enable the refiner to sell his product in Pittsburgh at twenty-five to thirty cents per gallon, and retain a fair profit. The average price of refined oil for 1871, and so far in 1872, was below twenty cents per gallon in Pittsburgh. Suppose it could be made to sell at thirty cents, and crude at five dollars per barrel at the wells—both reasonable rates—the State would be over *twenty-five million dollars richer each year*, and the business, instead of languishing, would be profitable, both to the producer and refiner, not to mention the other branches of trade and manufacture that largely depend upon this.

So far as we can see, a great mistake was made in the failure to organize the South Improvement Company, for which some one was responsible. We need hardly say that we have no interest in oil, directly or indirectly, except in common with every citizen; but we have had an experience which has taught us that better organization is necessary, if the State is hereafter to reap the full benefit of this rich product, with which a kind Providence has blessed us.

The Chicago Conflagration.

The Fire Marshal of Chicago in his annual report for the year, ending March 31st, 1872, gives an interesting record of the great fire in that city on October 8th, and 9th, 1871. The origin of the fire has not been ascertained. The conflagration, which covered an area of two thousand acres, and destroyed twenty-five thousand buildings, burned for twenty-eight hours. The losses are placed at $190,026,500, divided as follows: On buildings, $51,500,000, and on personal property, $138,526,500. The losses on buildings are classified as follows: Business blocks, $33,515,000; brick and frame dwellings and light business places, $3,808,870; city and county public buildings, $8,384,800; schools and churches, $3,238,780; hotels, $3,100,000; railroad depots and Chamber of Commerce, $2,700,000; buildings of publishing companies, $888,000, and theaters, $865,000. The losses on personal property are classified as follows: Household goods, $41,000,000; stock and business furniture, $26,775,000; dry goods, $13,500,000; stock, machinery and products, $13,250,000; manuscript works and public records, $10,000,000; libraries and moneys, $7,710,000; clothing and millinery, $5,260,000; groceries and drugs, $5,185,000; hardware, $3,810,000; musical instruments and jewelry, $2,900,000; produce and provisions, $2,280,000; books and paper stocks, $1,845,000; lumber and coal, $1,444,000; grain and flour, $1,332,500; boots, shoes and leather, $1,175, and hats, caps and furs, $1,000,000. The total insurance is placed at $90,000,000, so that the net losses on real and personal property may be calculated to amount to $100,026,500.

Constant, Though Widely Separated for Fifteen Years.

[From the Norwich (Conn.) Standard, April 15.]

A lady of this city made the acquaintance about twenty years ago of a young man living in a neighboring town. Fifteen years since he went to the Sandwich Islands in search of a fortune, and during these years a correspondence has, with a single interruption, been kept up between them, until the friendship grew into a stronger tie and culminated in an engagement, which will soon be developed in a matrimonial alliance. This morning, full of pluck and love, laden with the best wishes of a host of friends that witnessed her departure, she has started alone to make that journey which will carry her overland to California; thence by water to the islands, where she is to marry him whom she has not seen for fifteen years, but to whom she has ever been true.

Utopian Colleges.

Stephen Pearl Andrew's scheme of a "Pantarchal University," in which the mystic tongue, yclept "Alwato," was to be spoken, and in which the students were to wed and unwed with all imaginable liberty and license, was bad enough, but its ecclesiastic counterpart is still better failure. Its successor is fathered by Senator Howe, who wishes to have Congress found a National University, which shall give salaries to about two hundred professors and knowledge to countless young men. Everything dreamt or undreamt of is to be taught. The regular course includes thirty six branches, among them biology, psychology, sociology, Sanscrit, foodadulteration and fencing. Any student who does not become insane during five years of this treatment is to be allowed to buy, for the merely sum of $100, the degree of D. U.—*doctor universalis.*

SOUTH IMPROVEMENT.

Protection to Mutual Interests.—Agreement for Co-operation between the Producing and Refining Interests.

Agreement made and entered into this —— day of January, A. D. 1872, by and between the South Improvement Company, a corporation under the laws of Pennsylvania, and embracing among its stockholders more than two thirds (reckoned by their refining capacity) of the refineries of petroleum in the United States, parties, hereto, of the first part, and the associated producers of petroleum, a corporation also organized under the laws of Pennsylvania, and embracing among its stockholders more than two-thirds (reckoned by the actual production of crude petroleum at their wells) of the producers of the valley of the Allegheny and its tributaries, party, hereto, of the second part.

Witnesseth, That whereas, the party of the first part has entered into certain contracts, viz: First, with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; Second, with the Erie Railway Company; Third, with the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company; Fourth, with the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, which contracts secure certain advantages in relation to the transportation of petroleum and its products, which it is the purpose of the contracting parties to use for the promotion of the common interests of the producers, refiners and transporters of petroleum.

To the end that the said object may be more fully attained, the said parties hereto have covenanted and agreed, each with the other as follows, viz:

I. The party of the first part, that it will appoint five of its members to form with a like number of the members of the party of the second part, a joint executive committee, who shall choose some competent and discreet person, not of their number, who shall serve as the chairman and the eleventh member of the joint committee.

II. The party of the first part, that it will submit all questions, arising under said railroad contracts, which affect the interests of both producers and refiners to the decision of the joint committee provided for in article first of the agreement.

III. The party of the second part, that it will appoint five of its members to constitute with the five members of the party of the first part, the joint executive committee provided for in article 1 of this agreement, and will submit to said committee all the questions mentioned in article 2.

IV. The said parties mutually, that the decisions of said joint committee on all questions affecting the joint interests of producers and refiners which shall be submitted to them shall be final and conclusive upon both the parties hereto. That among the questions which shall at all times be held to affect the joint interests of both producers and refiners, are the following, viz.:

1st. THE RATES OF TRANSPORTATION OF BOTH CRUDE AND REFINED OIL.
2d. THE PRICE OF CRUDE OIL AT THE WELLS AND IN THE MARKET.
3d. THE PRICE OF REFINED OIL IN THE MARKET.
4th. THE AMOUNT OF REBATE AND DRAWBACK WHICH FROM TIME TO TIME IT MAY BE NECESSARY, FOR THE INTERESTS OF THE TRADE, TO ASK FROM THE RAILROADS.

V. The said parties, mutually, that the joint committee shall meet once a month, and at any intermediate time or times, at which a meeting shall be called by the chairman, or by any four of its members, to consider such questions as shall affect the joint interests of the parties hereto.

VI. The party of the second part, that it will agree to increase and lessen the aggregate production of crude petroleum, as the said joint committee shall direct, to adapt as nearly as practicable the supply of the same to the capacity of the markets of the world to absorb it, at a price remunerative to the producer, the refiner and the transporter.

VII. The parties, hereto mutually, that the said joint committee shall, at the beginning of each year, fix the minimum average price at which crude petroleum can be produced and delivered on board railroad cars, which price shall be called the minimum cost of production. That at the same periods the said committee shall also fix the minimum average at which crude oil can be refined, put up in packages and sold, which price shall be called the minimum cost of manufacture.

VIII. The parties hereto mutually, that after paying the minimum cost of production of crude petroleum, the minimum cost of its manufacture, and the cost of transportation, and storage and shipping also in the case of exported oil, THE PROFITS SHALL BE APPORTIONED BETWEEN THE PRODUCERS AND REFINERS in the ratio of —— per cent. to the former and —— per cent. to the latter.

IX. The said parties mutually, that in case of a temporary over-production of crude petroleum, the excess shall, as far as practicable, be tanked and withheld from market, and an advance of three-fourths of the minimum cost of production advanced thereon, by the party of the first part, at 8 per cent. interest, the party of the second party keeping the tanked petroleum insured in good and responsible companies to the full amount of the advances and one year's interest added.

X. The said parties mutually, that the party of the first part shall only be bound to pay the price, and make the advances aforesaid, in case the producers shall in good faith obey the instructions of the joint committee, to limit production, by stopping the drilling of new wells.

XI. The party of the second part, that it will keep a register of the date of the commencement of all new wells, the date at which the same shall be finished, the character of the well and its monthly production, and the date at which it may be abandoned, and that it will make it a condition precedent to the holding of stock in its company that the data aforesaid shall be furnished by its stockholders.

XII. Both parties, that it is the especial object of this agreement to bring the producers and refiners of petroleum into harmony and cooperation, by reciprocal fair and just dealings for the promotion of their mutual interests, and everything in this agreement is to be construed liberally for the carrying into effect of this object.

SHORT ITEMS.

MINNESOTA has a violin which answers to the penetrating wretches of a crank.

AS A WIFE was holding her husband's aching head in her hands one morning, she asked, "Are a man and his wife one?" "I suppose so," said the husband. "Then," rejoined the wife, "I came home drunk last night, and ought to be ashamed of myself."

Col. L. A. Hardee, of Honeymoon, near Jacksonville, Florida, has a Scuppernong vine, only four years old from the layer, which covers a trellis sixty-four feet long by fifty-four feet wide, and which he thinks will yield a hundred bushels of grapes this season.

IT is reported that the peach trees in Delaware ipdicate a great deal of vitality, and notwithstanding the buds were killed several times the past winter, there will be yet a good crop of fruit, unless they should be killed again the present or coming month.

YEARS ago, out in India, a little girl was sent to bring home the cows and never returned. During the past winter tracks of a child in the snow in an open field were seen daily. The path made by the little feet always begins in the open field, and ends as suddenly.

REV. STUART ROBINSON, of Kentucky, commenced a suit against the St. Louis *Democrat* for libel, on Tuesday, in connecting his name with a report that he had been concerned during the war with the distribution in the North of clothing infected with contagion. He lays the damages at $50,000.

WE HAVE all heard of poisoned sugar plums, but the German newspapers are now discussing the various cases of poisoning by Vanilla ices, which have occurred of late years in Paris, Altona, Munich, Vienna, and other places. According to one doctor, the poison is in the Vanilla, and it is produced by the use of cashew-nut oil to besmear the Vanilla pods.

THE mails having for a week failed to come to time in an Arkansas town, the local paper says it has been forced to draw heavily on the almanac for copy, and if communication with the outer world should be still longer cut off "we will be obliged next week to make extracts from the Bible, thus supplying some of our readers, at least, with matter entirely new to them."

WILLIAM GILMORE SIMMS, who held rank in his time as the foremost literary man in the South, died in the turmoil of the opening rebellion, and was buried with little ceremony in his South Carolina home. His fellow-citizens, however, sensible of his fine character and talents, lately assembled at Charleston and put into active operation a project to erect a worthy monument over the novelist's grave.

SOME weeks since two young farmers, named James Broadway and Charles Hope, residing near Byhalia, Miss., became involved in a quarrel, which was stopped by mutual friends. Saturday, the 12th inst., the young men met in a drug store in Byhalia, and the quarrel was renewed. They soon came to blows, and pistols were drawn by both. Broadway was quicker with his weapon, and, firing, shot Hope through the heart, killing him instantly. Both young men are well known in that section of the country.

SOME months ago the Princess Henrietta of Augustenburg, born in 1833, and youngest sister of Prince Christian of Schlewig-Holstein-Augustenburg, the husband of Princess Helena of England, married M. Esmarch, professor of medicine at the University of Kiel, and son of another professor who has played in his time a prominent part in the insurrection against the King of Denmark. The newly married couple are said to have bought one of the beautiful manors in the island of Alsen, which belonged formerly to the bride's father, the Duke of Augustenburg, who died in exile in 1869.

THE fine library left by the late Thaddeus Stevens to his nephew was on Friday sold at auction, in Philadelphia, in accordance with the terms of the will, which declared that the legatee must, before acquiring the volumes, have abstained from malt liquor for five years, in the failure of which proviso the executors of the estate were required to sell the library. Representatives of law firms in this city, Boston, Washington, Baltimore, and even as far West as St. Paul, were present to secure the rare volumes composing the collection, and $31,000 was realized from something over 1,200 books.

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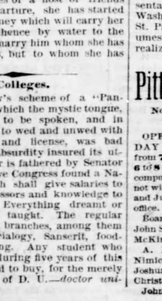
A. S. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

Wattles & Sheafer,

There is no Better TIMEKEEPERS.



Over 300 in Use on THE PENNA. R. R.

Agents, 101 Fifth Avenue.

Faber & Van Doren,

367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS.
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

GAS FIXTURES.

Gas Fitting and Plumbing.

We have the pleasure of informing our friends and customers that we are just in receipt of an

Elegant Stock of Gas Fixtures,

which embraces the largest and finest assortment ever offered in the two cities, among which is the

NEW STYLE GREEN VERD BRONZE
ALSO,
Gold Gilt and French Bronze,
Consisting of Chandeliers, from 2 to 12 Lights, Pendants, Pillars, Brackets, Drop Lights, &c., for Gas or Oil.

As we make a specialty of Gas Fixtures, we are prepared to offer great inducements to our customers in prices, and will furnish them.

Wholesale and Retail
AS LOW
As They can be Bought at the Factories.

We also keep on hand a large assortment of
PLUMBING GOODS,
SUCH AS
Washstands, Bath Tubs, Sinks, Water Closets, Lead Pipe, Hydrant Hose, &c.,
And are prepared to fit up all kinds of buildings with Gas or Water, by workmen of experience.

WELDON & KELLY,

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No. 147 Wood St., Corner of Virgin Alley, and Butler Street, near 38th, Pittsburgh, Pa.
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REINHOLD SIEDLE,

JEWELER,
(SUCCESSOR TO MEYRAN & SIEDLE.)
DEALER IN
Diamonds,
Fine Watches,
Jewelry,
Silver and Plated Ware,
French Clocks, and
English Cutlery.
No. 42 FIFTH AVENUE.
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A Fraud.

A Black Salamander is the latest novelty on exhibition. His name is Spencer Coleman. He is a mulatto, and he walks thirty steps, more or less, on red-hot iron plates, handles them, and puts them on his head without scorching his hair. The story which he tells, is that while walking in the woods, meditating upon the greatness of the Supreme Being, a small still voice spake to him from above, saying: "Now will I show this unbelieving age a *miracion!* I caused Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego to walk through the fiery furnace, and I will give you the power to walk on hot iron." We are obliged to say that Coleman is a humbug. The "miracion" which he performs is no novelty, and has been worked a great many times by those who were in the secret. The hands, face, feet, and hair being well washed with a proper chemical solution, will for some time resist the action of very high temperatures. And, although the skin thus prepared may be burned, there will be no consequent pain.

AN attempt was made, the other night, in Atlanta, Ga., to set fire to a house. Shavings were put through a crack in the building, saturated with kerosene, and then fired. It happened that a lady living near was kept awake by the toothache, and, seeing the light when it first flashed up, ran out with a bucket of water in time to prevent any damage.

HEART DISEASE.

A GREAT CURE BY DR. KEYSER.

I came to Dr. Keyser early in December last with a broken constitution and general impaired health. I had pains about my heart and tightness across the chest, and my suffering was truly great, and I found my health fast wearing away. I had every appearance and every feeling of disease of the heart. Every one who saw me could easily tell how sick I was by my sallow look and emaciated form. I could not perform the slightest labor without the greatest exertion, which always produced extreme physical prostration and palpitation and pain about the heart. I have now taken medicine from Dr. Keyser for nearly four months, and I feel as vigorous as ever in my life—in fact, I feel my health better than before I commenced treatment.

I have given permission to Dr. Keyser to publish these facts with reference to my cure in the hope that other sufferers may be benefitted by his treatment.

PHILIP ZIMMERMAN,
No. 70 Second street, Allegheny.

ATMOSPHERIC DISEASES.

The air, without which no creature could live, is the source of diseases of which millions die. At this season, especially, the atmosphere is full of the germs of many kinds of sickness. Every globule of the mist and fog which cloud the earth and sky in spring holds in solution its portion of miasmatic poison.

The evil effects of this aerial virus can only be certainly averted by increasing the vital activity of the system and securing the full and free exercise of all its natural functions, and hence it is that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the great nerve strengthener, regulator and antidote to malaria, is imperatively required, in the spring months.

It is at this time, too, that Dyspepsia assumes its most distressing types and that persons of bilious habit usually suffer most. There is an influence in the air which depresses the spirits as well as the physical energies, and in order to restore their elasticity tonic treatment is absolutely necessary.

All the world knows that the wonderful efficacy of Hostetter's Bitters in cases of indigestion, biliousness, nervous prostration and malarious fever is due to the potency of its tonic, alterative and aperient materials and the absolutely pure stimulant with which they are incorporated.

It is because the public have been taught by twenty years' experience that the article can be implicitly trusted—inasmuch as it performs uniformly, and certainly all that it is advertised to do—that they prefer this sovereign tonic to every other. Hence its immense and ever-increasing sales, and hence, too, alas! the many counterfeits and imitations, against which there is no safeguard except the close scrutiny of the purchaser.

THE FROST KING SODA WATER APPARATUS.

At JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S Drug Store and Perfume Depot, where you will find pure Drugs, Family and Patent Medicines of all kinds.

KISSINGEN, CONGRESS, BLUE LICK, SARATOGA and VICHY WATERS
Drawn from Marble Fountains, always cold, at
JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner of Penn and Sixth streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Faber & Van Doren,

367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS.
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
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John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

AT 42½ CENTS,
Striped Japanese Silks.

At 50c, Japanese Silks,
At 56c, Japanese Silks,
At 60c, Japanese Silks,
At 70c, Japanese Silks,
At 75c, Japanese Silks,
At 12½c, Plain Gray Poplins,

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,
BANKERS,
78 Fourth Avenue,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders executed for the purchase and sale of STOCKS at the New York Stock Board.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,
BANKERS.

We offer for sale the following desirable securities:

City of Pittsburgh Water Loan and Penn Avenue Bonds,

Bearing 7 per cent. Interest at par and accrued interest.

Pittsburgh & Connellsville 6 Per Cent. Bonds,

DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 86 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

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Geo. B. Hill & Co.,
BROKERS AND DEALERS IN

BONDS, STOCKS AND MORTGAGES.

Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.

Collections made.

Cor. Third Avenue and Wood Street,

and PITTSBURGH, PA.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold. JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, April 20, 1872.

Senator Wilson is the authority (and very good authority he is), for the statement that sixty-one per cent. of all current expenses of the Federal Government grew out of the war; and that, leaving that percentage out of the calculation, the expenses of the Government, as measured by the gold standard, are at present less, according to the property of the country, or according to population, than they were immediately preceding the war—largely less according to population, and very largely less, according to wealth, than they were in 1858.

The following will show the exports (exclusive of specie) from New York for foreign ports for the week ending April 16, and since the beginning of the year:

	1870.	1871.	1872.
For week	$3,305,325	$3,810,849	$3,820,952
Prev'ly rep'd	47,708,553	68,348,931	60,980,552
Since Jan 1.	$51,014,878	72,159,780	64,801,504

Robinson Bros., No. 48 Fourth Avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by wire:

	Friday.	Saturday.
Bonds—1871	116	116¾
5-20—1862	114	114½
" 1864	114	114½
" 1865	114¾	114¾
" 1865 new	113¾	113¾
" 1867	114	114
" 1868	114½	114½
10-40s	109¾	109½
Currency 6's	115¾	115¾
Gold	111¾	111¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	98¾	99¾
Pac'fic Mail	93¼	93½
Erie	62	63⅜
Harlem	124	125
Reading		
Lake Shore	97	97¼
Fort Wayne	95¾	96
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	92¾	92¾
Rock Island	112¾	113¾
Chicago & N. W.	82¾	83¼
Do. Preferred	90¾	95¼
St. Paul, Common	62¾	62¾
Do. Preferred	81¾	82¾
Wabash	78¾	78¾
Do. Preferred	38¾	39¾
Union Pacific	34¾	40
Ohio & Mississippi	49¾	49¾
Pacific Mail	65¼	65½
West. Union Telegraph	76¾	76¼
Adams Express	97½	98¾
American Express	73¼	73½
U. S. Express	74	73¾
Wells, Fargo	50½	50

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	111¼	U. S. 10-40s	109¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	115½	5-20 Jan. & Jy '65	114¾
U. S. 5-20s Jan. & Jy '67	114¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy '68	114¾
U. S. 5-20s, '64	114¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy '68	114¾
U. S. 5-2-0s '65	114¾	U. P. R. R.	

NEW YORK, April 20, 1870.

Gold strong at 111¼@111⅝. Loans were 1 to 2 per cent. for carrying. Clearances $35,500,000. Exports of specie for week about $900,000. Governments strong and higher. The supply of bonds is unusually small. Stocks opened firm on call, but were generally quiet during the afternoon. The market was irregular and heavy, selling down from ⅜ to 1 per cent. Later it reacted and closed dull and firm. Pacific Mail has been the strongest stock on the list. Western Union led in the afternoon. The decline was followed by the New York Central, Lake Shore, Northwestern, Ohios, Union Pacific, and C. & A. L.C. There was considerable increase in short interest to-day. The dullness seems accompanied by great strength and a speculative temper. Money easy at 6@7. The bank statement is favorable, and shows that the banks have made a net increase of $1,409,475 in their legal reserve. They now hold $230,715 above the 25 per cent. required by law. State bonds steady.

Sterling exchange 109¼.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons 1881, 116⅝; 5-20s '62, 114¾; '64, 114¾; '65, 114¾; do new, 113¼; '67, 114¾; '68, 114¾; 10-40s 109⅝; currency 6s, 115¾; new 5s, 111⅝.

STATE BONDS.—Mississippi, 95¾; Tennessee, old, 67¼; do new, 67¼; Virginia, new 56; do old, 56, ex interest; North Carolina, old, 36; do new, 20¼.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 76¾; Quicksilver, none; Adams Ex., 98¾; Wells-Fargo do, 80; American Merchants Union do, 73; United states do, 73½; Pacific Mail, 65; New York Central, 99¾; Scrip, 93; Erie, 63½; do preferred, 80¾; Harlem, 125¼; do preferred, 130; Reading, not quoted; Michigan Central, 116; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 92¾; North-Western, 81¾; do preferred, 95¼; Rock Island, 113¾; New Jersey Central, 111; St. Paul, 62½; do preferred, 81; Wabash, 78½; do pref'd, 89; Fort Wayne, 96; Terre Haute, 24; do preferred, 53; Chicago & Alton, 120; do pref'd, 120; Ohio and Mississippi, 48¾; C. C. & C., 92¾; Burlington and Quincy, 130; Lake Shore, 96¾; Panama, 34; Illinois Central, 133; Union Pacific, 39¾; Central Pacific bonds, 102¾; Union, 92¾; Delaware and Lackawanna, 109¼.

Wool Market.

PHILADELPHIA.—There is very little doing, and prices favor buyers. The sales include Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, super Saxony fleece, 83@85c; full blood merino fleece, 82@85c; common fleeces, 78@80; tub-washed, choice selected, three-eighth grade, 90@91c; well washed, 85@88c; fair ordinary, 80@83c, low or burry, 68@80c. Domestic pulled, city merino, 78@80c; city super, 78@83c; western, 70@75. California, fine, fall clip, 30@35. Colorado and New Mexican, fine and medium, choice selected, 44@50c; fine and medium, washed, 45@52c; common washed, 43@44c; black, 35@37c; unwashed, 35@42c. Texas, fine selected, free from burrs, 45@47c; medium selected, free from burrs, 42@47c; low, 38@40.

NEW YORK.—We have only to notice continued inactivity in the market for Domestic. Fleeces are about out of stock, and what few lots are on the market are held at 80@85 cents. Texas and California Wools are in fair supply, but the high prices demanded checks business. There has been a little more inquiry for Foreign, which is relatively cheaper than Domestic, but manufacturers purchase very little in excess of immediate wants. The demand has been principally for South American, but the stock of all descriptions is light, and no considerable sales have been consummated.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY April 20, 1872.

ASHES.—Soda ash is quiet and lower; we now quote common at 6 and refined at 7. Pots 10; Pearls 11.

APPLES.—The supply is unusually large for the season and mostly in bad condition; trade is slow and prices unchanged; sales at $3 to $4 per bbl for common to medium and $4.50@5 for prime to choice.

APPLE BUTTER.—Common to fair 65 to 70 per gallon; prime to choice, 75@80.

BUTTER.—There is a steady demand for the better grades and prices are well maintained; 28 to 30 for prime to choice.

BROOM CORN.—Is quiet and unchanged; 5 to 5¼ cts per lb, as to quality; sale of 1 car at 7¼.

BEANS.—Steady, with sales at $2.50 to $3 per bushel, the outside figure for prime Navy.

CHEESE.—The supply continues light but largely increased receipts of new may be expected within the next few days.

CANNED GOODS.—Peaches, (3 lb cans) $6 to $7 per case, according to quality; Tomatoes, $4.50 to $5; Corn, $5 to $6.50.

CRANBERRIES.—Quoted at $12@14 for common to fair; and $16@18 for prime.

CARBON OIL.—Standard brands, 18½ to 19 cts by the car load and 20@23 cts additional for smaller lots.

COUNTRY BACON.—Shoulders, 5@5¼; clear sides, 6¼@7 cts; Hams, 9@10; Lard, 8 to 8¼.

DRIED FRUITS.—Peaches continue dull; halves 9@10 cts; mixed 7 to 8; quarters 6 to 6½; peeled 18@20. Apples.—8 to 9 for fair to prime and 9½ for choice. Blackberries, 15 to 16; pitted Cherries, 27 to 30 cts; unpitted, 6 to 8 cts.

EGGS.—Continue rather slow and prices are weak and drooping; we reduce our quotations to 16@17 cts.

FLOUR.—Continues firm with a fair local trade and the recent advance is fully sustained; we continue to quote in a jobbing way at $7.75 to $8 for good to choice Spring wheat and $8.25 to $8.50 for winter. Rye flour unchanged at $1.50.

GRAIN.—There is a continued good milling demand for wheat, and with very light receipts, prices are firm though without quotable change; winter, $1.73@1.76 for red, and 3@5cts more for white, according to quality. Spring wheat will have to go higher in sympathy with the sharp advance in the west. Oats quiet and unchanged; 48@50cts for mixed to prime white; demand fair, stocks ample for present requirement. Shelled corn is still quoted at 58@60cts in elevator, though the bulk of the sales are at the former price. Ear corn is dull, and the demand is mainly for small lots. Rye is unchanged at $1; the receipts and offerings continue light, and the same is true of the demand. Barley is unchanged and unimportant; 70@75 for spring, and 80@85 for fall.—Sales of the latter at the outside quotation.

GROCERIES.—Trade continues quiet not what it ought to be, and usually is at this season of the year. Coffee continues dull and weak, and a still further decline is anticipated; ¼ prices are off from ⅜@½ a cent in the east within the past few days, and stocks continue to increase. It is reported now that the entire supply will be taken off both tea and coffee. Sugars are weak, and refined goods are said to be lower at present than they have been for ten years; we reduce our quotations another quarter of a cent per lb; Syrups are also weak and lower, and the offerings are increasing. The fact is almost everything in the grocery line is weak, but coffee in addition to being weak, is demoralized.

COFFEE.—Rio—Choice, 24@24½; Prime, 23@23½; Good, 22½; Fair, 22. Java, 28. Roasted, pure, 27, lower grades, 25@26.

RAW SUGARS.—Choice New Orleans, 11@11¼; Prime, 10¾; Good, 10; Fair, 9¼. Choice Porto Rico, 10⅝; Prime, 10¼. Demerara—Choice, 11¾; Good, 11¼.

REFINED SUGARS.—Standard Hards, 12¾; do A., 13¼; do B., 11¾; do Ex. C., 11¾; do C., 11⅜; do C. Yellow, 11¼.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.—Choice, 70; Prime, 68; Good, 65; Fair, 60.

SYRUPS.—Fancy White Drips, 65; White Honey, 65; Havemeyer & Elder's, 60@62; other grades, from 40@50.

RICE.—Carolina—Choice, 9¼; Prime, 9¼; Good, 9. Rangoon, 8@8¼. Patna, 8¼@8.

SPICES.—Grain Pepper, 24; do Pimento, 16; Cassia, 50; Ginger, 22. Nutmegs, $1.30.

HOMINY.—Is quiet and unchanged; sales in a jobbing way, at $4.50@4.75 per barrel.

HAY.—Is in better supply and easier, but as yet prices are not quotably lower, ranging from $30@35 per ton as to quality.

MAPLE SYRUP.—Sales at $1.50@1.55 per gallon jugs.

OILS.—No. 1 extra lard oil is quotable, in a jobbing way, at 82@83.

ONIONS.—Silver Skins $3.00@$3.25 per bbl. Yellow, $2.50@2.75; red, $1.75@2.00 per bush. Onion sets, $4.50 to $5.50 per barrel.

POTATOES.—Market is fair demand, and the market is steady, but prices are unchanged; sales of Peach Blows at 85@90cts per bushel; common mixed stock; 70@75cts.

PEA NUTS.—Sales at 5½@6 cts per lb.

PROVISIONS.—Plain shoulders, 6cts; sugar cured do, 8cts; ribbed sides, 7¾cts; short rib, 8cts; clear, 8¾cts. Breakfast Bacon, 10¾@11cts; plain sugar cured hams, 11¾; do, canvassed, 12. Lard in tierces, 9¾; in kegs, 10¾; in buckets, 11. Mess Pork, $14½. Dried Beef, 17c. Ham sausage, 10.

RAGS.—Sales at 4@4¼cts per lb.

SALT.—Rough 85@90cts; Ashtabula, $1.85 per bbl, by the car load, and $2 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS.—There is a continued fair jobbing trade for both Clover and Timothy seeds, and stocks are coming in reasonably well; Timothy, while the market is firmer there is no change whatever in prices: $5.50@5.75 for the former, and $3.25@3.50 for the latter. Flax seed, $1.90.

WHISKY.—Rough 85@90cts.

WHISKY—Highwines quoted at 87@88, by the car load and 90@92 in a jobbing way.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, SATURDAY, April 20, 1872.

RECEIPTS.

The receipts of stock at these yards during the week ending to-day were as follows:

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	500 "	417 cars.
Hogs	170 "	170 "
Sheep	72 "	85 "
Horses	33 "	28 "
Mules	4 "	8 "
Total	509 "	708 "

CATTLE.

Trade, at this point, has been active, unusually so all the week, the volume of business in the aggregate having been unusually large, and notwithstanding the supply was considerably larger than for several weeks preceding, the demand was fully equal to it, and prices, on all grades, may be quoted up ⅜ to ½ a cent per lb. There was an unusually large number of buyers in attendance, and those from both Philadelphia and New York bought freely, taking all that offered, and that, too, at the advance above quoted, paying shipping weights of 1874@1876, and there was one bunch of through stock, said to have been very fine, for which 7¾cts could have been realized, but it was not offered here; good 1200 to 1300 cattle brought 7@7¼, and the same grade last week sold at 5¾ to 6. The New York market was lively all the week, and this coupled with a good demand for Philadelphia, caused, as already stated, a free and buoyant feeling, and in consequence, operators, generally are in better spirits than they have been for some time past.

However, the prospects for next week, are not regarded with much favor; it is expected that both the Philadelphia and New York markets will be overstocked, as the shipments from all points in the west are reported as being heavy, and if it is hard in the east, as it now is here, as this market is entirely dependent on eastern buyers.

There is, as noted in our last report, an increased demand for the better grades, and with the increase in the offerings, prices are no better, though the market, as might be expected, is firmer. There was no money in cattle last year for the farmer, as a general thing, and, in consequence, they are very timid, though as already stated, they are more anxious to buy now, because the pasture is improving rapidly and will soon be in good condition for grazing. We continue to quote at 4@5cts, according to quality and condition.

Following is a pretty full account of the sales since the date of our last report:

No.	Wgt.	Price.	No.	Wgt.	Price.
Hedges, Huff & Co., sold:					
51	92,510	6 37	59	61,150	6 37
18	20,690	6 00	7	8,220	6 25
4	4,650	6 25	2	2,400	6 50
Sadler, Havens & Co:					
43	51,790	6 35	8	9,560	6 60
4	4,390	6 60	22	23,650	5 75
11	10,740	4 60	2	2,380	3 90
29	34,410	6 50	2	3,300	5 50
Hazelwood & Blackstock, sold:					
17	17,100	5 62	9	9,660	6 00
8		8,530			6 00
J D Ulery, sold:					
33	41,360	6 25	42	46,050	5 25
12 lx.	47,930	5 25	1	1,560	4 00
Smith, Watson & Briggs:					
15	17,350	6 25	3	3,580	5 56
Holmes, Lafferty & Co, sold:					
62	48,670	6 75	1	1,530	4 00
4	6,820	7 20	3	3,670	6 00
8	11,540	6 30	7	8,220	6 25

SHEEP.

Trade in this class of stock was active all week, and with an increased demand the number of sales is strong and prices are up from ⅜ to ½ a cent per lb. Included in the offerings this week were some 12 or 15 cars clipped, and these as well as wooled sheep sold readily, and that, too, at the advance above noted. Quotations may be given as follows: fine wool, 100 to 110 lbs, 9¾ to 9¾; extra coarse wool, 100 to 110 lbs, 8¾ to 9 cts, prime 85 to 90 lbs fine wool, 8¾ to 9; fair 75 to 80 lbs same grade, 8 to 8¾; common to 75 lbs, 7 to 7½. Clipped sold at from 5.20 to 7 cts, add this may be regarded as the range for common to prime.

It is expected, if the weather continues warm, that the arrivals of clipped sheep will be large next week, though, as the eastern markets are not overstocked, it is not likely that there will be much change in prices. The feeling, however, is generally entertained that prices cannot be much longer maintained; that there will be a large number of clipped sheep thrown upon the market within the next few weeks is generally conceded, and a fall in prices is looked for within that time.

No.	Wgt.	Price.	No.	Wgt.	Price.
Hedges Huff & Co., sold:					
160	14,160	9 40	114	10,060	7 87
Sadler, Havens & Co., sold:					
228	28,680	7 50	166	16,610	9 75
186	15,429	9 25	79	7,430	8 25
Hazelwood & Blackstock, sold:					
310	31,550	9 85	180	16,410	6 50
149	15,120	9 55	155	15,200	9 80
199	17,310	5 75	179	16,340	9 00
Smith, Watson & B., sold:					
165	14,990	9 50	141	14,570	9 60
148	15,310	9 70	139	12,260	9 00
Holmes Lafferty & Co., sold:					
112	9,300	8 75	63	9,420	9 80
110	9,580	6 70	160	15,940	9 75
185	15,040	9 00	109	7,980	8 50
176	15,040	8 50	180	14,790	8 30
160	15,630	9 60	160	16,470	9 80
381	31,620	9 87	224	26,540	7 00

HOGS.

Trade in this class of stock has been more active than for several weeks preceding, the sales in the aggregate having been unusually large; but there is not much change to notice in prices. Prime to extra Philadelphia hogs, 4.80 to 4.90; common Yorkers 4.35 to 4.40; prime, 4.50@4.60. Still hogs may be quoted all the way from 4.00 to 4.50, according to quality. The receipts for the week were fair 170 cars, the great majority of which were taken for Philadelphia and New York markets, within the range of our quotations. Following embraces most of the sales since our last report of the 18th:

No.	Wgt.	Price.	No.	Wgt.	Price.
Hedges, Huff & Co., sold:					
60	11,740	4 70	61	11,740	4 60
52	12,720	4 65	63	17,390	4 85
96	14,770	4 65	8	1,950	4 50
8	2,310	4 75	14	6,240	4 80
57	13,940	4 40	15	5,210	3 75
123	27,570	4 70	138	23,310	4 40
96	20,080	4 80	120	12,130	4 55
Sadler, Havens & Co., sold:					
17	3,470	4 62	10	2,640	4 80
101	25,560	4 80	396	68,660	4 50
128	27,490	4 55	33	7,310	4 62
34	9,100	4 60	34	8,000	4 40
29	7,110	4 25	24	8,990	5 80
43	9,230	4 62	120	22,750	4 65
26	6,940	4 80	120	25,750	4 65
J D Ulery sold:					
29	6,460	4 55	62	12,370	4 55
105	26,490	4 65	17	3,020	4 55
Smith, Watson & B sold:					
60	13,140	4 80	20	4,210	5 80
200	37,190	4 40	61	14,110	4 80
Holmes, Lafferty & Co., sold:					
30	6,250	4 50	41	8,950	4 45
87	22,320	4 85	34	8,510	4 80
40	8,000	4 50	54	16,080	4 90
97	17,180	4 50	22	3,420	4 80
88	25,210	4 55	82	18,970	4 00
114	27,860	4 65	55	11,520	4 50
54	15,380	4 85	175	44,660	4 85
87	22,620	4 80	5	1,690	4 00

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, April 20, 1872.

Business has been fair during the past week, more active than for several weeks preceding, but there is still plenty of improvement. There has been considerable crude bought both here and at Parker, and as compared with last week, prices are higher; we can report sales to-day of one barge at 9 cts and another at 9¼, both to go to Wheeling; there were no buyers in this market above 9 cts and it is not likely that there will be as long as it can be brought here from Parker at that figure; however it is stronger, at Parker also, which is evident from the fact that $8,40 was bid without drawing out sellers. As a general thing our refiners are not very hungry for crude at present prices, and if it should go higher, with no improvement, the movement will stop buying. Refined was weaker to-day and dull; spot, 21¾; April, 21¾; May, 21¾; June, 22⅜.

Receipts crude this week, 21,508 bbls; last week 25,755; January 1st to date, 234,810 bbls; same time last year, 271,122. Exports refined this week 5,195 bbls; last week, 1,498; January 1st to date, 144,849; same time in 1871, 141,242.

REFINED OIL.—Sales of 1 car load were taken off both tea and coffee. Sugars are weak, and refined goods are said to be lower at present than they have been for ten years; we reduce our quotations another quarter of a cent per lb; Syrups are also weak and lower, and the offerings are increasing. The fact is almost everything in the grocery line is weak, but coffee in addition to being weak, is demoralized.

Vesta O W, acct. H McKelvy.....1238
Kier's O W, acct. F Hutchinson.....468
Brilliant O W, acct. J Bushnell.....888
Eureka O W, acct. J K Barbour.....80
Total.....2174

Iron Markets.

NEW YORK.—The market for Scotch Pig remains inactive, and prices are entirely nominal. There has been a little more inquiry for American, but, as there is very little to be had on the spot, transactions have been confined to parcels for future delivery at very full prices; the sales are 3,000 tons No 1 American, forward delivery, at $48; and 400 do Gray Forge, $46, both at furnace; we quote for spot parcels No 1 at $50@52, and No 2 $49@50. Wrought Scrap continues in active request at full previous prices, and sales have been made of 1,000 tons No 1 at about $65. Rails remain quiet, but steady, at $74@75 gold for English, and $84@85 currency for American, according to location of mill. Refined Bar continues firm at the advance of a week ago, for lots as wanted from store, for consumption; Swedes quiet at $120@125 gold. Black Sheets and Galvanized, are also very firm at our quotations.—*Shipping List.*

PHILADELPHIA.—Pig iron continues firm, but there is apparently less urgency in the demand. We quote No 1 foundry at $35@35½, and No 2 at $34@49. Bar iron is held $4 8-10 per lb, and nails at 5,65 per keg.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Hussey, W & Co., ore	3	McKnight & Co ore	4
Lucy Furnace ore	6	Kloman C Bro ore	4
Pgh Bolt Co	1	Shoenberger B & Co	9
Graff B & Co	1	Isabella Furnace o.	32
Total	59		

PITTSBURGH F. W. AND C. R. R.

Nimick & Co., metal	4	Coleman, & R	3
Paul Jones	8	Spang & Mills	3
Zug & Co	5	Rees G & Co m	3
Brown & Co	7	J. Wood Son & Co	7
J W Porter	1	Lewis B & D ore	3
J Painter & Sons	3	Chess, S & Co., met.	2
Lewis, O & P	19		
Total	86		

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

McKnight & Com	1		

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.

J W Porter metal	2	J. Reamer, metal	5
John A Caughey m.	3	Nimick & Co or	1
J. Moorhead, met.	2	Lloyd & Black	1
Total	14		

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS.

R. Wister metal.....4

MARKETS BY TLEEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, April 20.—Consols: money, 92⅝; account, 93; 5-20s of '62, 90½; do. '65, 91¼; do. '67, 93½; 10-40s, 89¾.

FRANKFORT, April 20.—5-20s of '62, 95¾.

PARIS, April 20.—Bentes 87c.

LIVERPOOL, April 20.—Cotton dull; middling upland 11¾@11¾d. Red winter wheat 13s 8d. Flour 25s 6d@27s 7d. Corn 27s 9d. Lard 41s 3d. Cheese 68s.

New York.

NEW YORK, April 20.—Cotton in moderate request and unchanged; middling upland 23½c. Flour firm, with fair trade demand; superfine western and State $6.35@6.55; common to good extra do, $6.90@7.15; choice do, $7.15@8.10; white wheat extra $8.15@9.25. Corn meal and rye flour unchanged. Whisky firmer; 89c. Wheat opened dull and closed firmer; spring No. 1 $1.59@1.62½; No. 2 $1.52@1.56; winter red western $1.70@1.77. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn: a shade firmer; fair export demand; western mixed afloat 72@72½c; choice 73c; old in store 71c. Oats active, firmer and good warrants held, under 50@51½c; Ohio 52@54c. Eggs unsettled and easier; western 20@20½c. Hay unchanged. Hops quiet at 25@65c for 1871; 10@30c for 1870; 10@15c for 1869. Leather firm and in good request at 28@29½c; Orinoco 26½@27½c. Wool quiet and firm; Ohio 85c; unwashed 58c; superfine pulled 75@83c; extra do 75c. Coffee dull; Rio 17¼@19½c. Sugar steady; fair to good refining 9¾@9¾c. Molasses dull; New Orleans 55@62c. Rice unchanged. Petroleum: crude 12¾@12½c; refined 22@22½c. Turpentine firm at 46c. Pork steady; new mess $13.37½@13.50; prime mess $12.50@12.75. Beef and Cut Meats unchanged. Lard quiet; No 1 to prime steam 8¾@9¼c; kettle 9¼c; April and May 9¼@9¼c; June 9⅝c; July 9¾c. Butter heavy; new 33@35c. Cheese dull; common to prime held at 15@18c.

Metals.—Manufactured copper steady; Ingot Lake dull at 43@43c. Iron: Scotch pig dull at $50@55; American $49@52; refined English and American bar firmer at $1.90@1.95; Russia sheet at 18½c in gold. Nails quiet; cut $5.75; clinch $7.25@7.75; horse shoe 21@23c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, April 20.—In dry goods the general trade is rather dull. In prices there is no radical alteration to notice. Woollens, both styles and good weight, have intrinsic worth, and there is a gradual hardening of prices. Cottons are steady as a rule. Some time since the agents of prints and other staples entered into an agreement with the jobbers to maintain their prices for thirty days when established on the first of every month, less discount, but it would seem that this arrangement has not been kept according to the intent and meaning of the contract, and jobbers are now going to notify the agents that they will not consider it as binding on them any longer. In this event we may look for more cutting in prices in the future. Heavy brown sheetings of the best makes are steady at from 14½c to 15c; prints 11½@12c for standard fancies, and 12½@13c for novel designs of Dolly Vardens. Printing cloths are scarce and high.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 20.—Cotton dull and drooping; middling 23c. Flour firm; family $7.75@7.90. Wheat active and advanced; red $1.70@1.73. Corn active and advanced; 49@50c. Rye firm; 91@93c. Oats steady; 42@45c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Groceries steady. Linseed oil 90c. Lard oil steady; 75c. Butter scarce and firm; 20@30c. Mess pork buoyant, but unsettled; the combination again wanting city packed and offered $13,50, seller July; old $14,00, buyer three months, no short sellers now; country brands offered at $12,50. Lard: prime steam $8,15. Bulk shoulders 4c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 20.—Flour: extra spring strong at $6@7.75. Wheat quiet and weak at $1.26½. Corn: No. 2 mixed steady and quiet at 40¾@41c. Oats: No. 2 quiet at 33¾c. Rye: No. 2 quiet but firm at 75c. Barley: No. 2 fall firm at 56¾@57. Mess pork quiet but firm at $11,90@11,95 cash; $11,95@12,00 May. Lard firm at 8½c. Hams in pickle steady and firm at 8@9½c. Bulk meats steady; shoulders 4c; sides clear rib 6@6½c; clear 6½@6¾c; sides 5¾@6c. Highwines steady at 83c. Hogs firm at $4,25@4,50.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—Flour firm; superfine $6,00@6,25. Wheat firmer; foreign news regarded favorable; red $1,87@1,88. Rye 92c. Corn firmer; yellow 68@69c; mixed western 67@68½c. Oats steady; white western 56c. Barley quiet. Provisions firmer. Mess pork $13,25@13,50. Hams in pickle 8¾@9½c; smoked 10@12½. Lard held at 8¾@9½c. Petroleum firmly held; crude 15¾@16c; refined 21¾@21½c. Whisky firm at 88½.

Detroit.

DETROIT, April 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady: No. 1 2c higher; extra $1,80; No. 1 $1,71@1,71½; amber $1,67@1,68. Corn firm; 52@52½c. Oats firm; 40½c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 20.—Pork dull and lower at 13,50. Bacon dull and easier at 5¾@6¼c. Lard firmer; tierce 9@9½c; keg 10@10½c. Cotton quiet; sales of 600 good ordinary at 21¾c; middling; 22¾c; receipts 9,68; exports to New York 2,891; stock 1,103,42.

Cotton Markets.

GALVESTON, April 20.—Cotton: net receipts to-day 343 bales; stock 16,557.

MOBILE, April 20.—Cotton nominal; net receipts to-day 220 bales; sales 100; stock 23,676.

SAVANNAH, April 20.—Cotton quiet and firm; middlings 23¾c; receipts to-day 465 bales; exports coastwise 267; sales 300; stock 24,951.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, April 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged; amber Michigan $1,71½; No 2 red $1,68. Corn firm; high mixed 49¼@49½c; yellow 50c; Michigan 49¼c. Oats dull and unchanged: No 2 white. Clover Seed $5,25. Pork: mess $12,75. Lard 8¼c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, April 20.—Wheat dull and inactive; No. 1 red winter $1,71. Oats quiet at 43c. Refined petroleum quiet; 20@20¼c for car lots; 21@22c for trade lots; crude dull and inactive.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 20.—Flour $5,00@5,50. Wheat steady with moderate demand at $1,60@1,65. Corn 40@41c; car 35@36c. Oats steady with a moderate demand at 38@40c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

ALLEGHENY STATION, April 20.—21 sks potatoes, F Owens; 5 doz brooms, Jas Lockhart; 1 car lumber, J B Ingham; 1 car cooperage, J M Hemphill; 1 car staves, Jas Marks; 1 car shingles, Wm Mequewan; 27 bdls chairs, Steinheim & Co; 12 pallo tobacco, C H Reuter; 1 car lumber, Jas O'Brien; 1 car shingles, Hoop, Jones & Co; 1 car lumber, R H Morrison: 1 do do, Dunham, Saint & Bo; 14 pkgs mdse, F & Eggers; 1 car hay, I Hippley.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY, April 20.—6 cans milk, J M & D Crossan; 4 cars limestone, Shoenberger B & Co; 43 do coal, Armstrong D & Co; 16 do do, Coalman R & Co; 1 do stone, Harrison & Bro; 6 do lumber, J Harrison; 1 do lime, Henderson, 3 calves, W Hoffman; 9 ceses wine, W H Brill; 2 bbls tallow, G Hasley. 58 sks rags, I Honacks; 6 casks, 1 bx hinges, J Woodwell & Co; 6 organs, Mellors & H; 10 bxs starch, A Cooper; 1 bx hinges, John P Dean.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, April 20.—200 bdls flour, T C Jenkins & Co; 80 sks barley, Spencer, McK & Co; 7 bbls eggs, Vangorder & S; S Lindsay, Jr & Co; 150 sks feed, 50 do corn, Beckert & Gerwig; 15 sks potatoes, R Miller; 20 bbls corn, J A Graff; 1 car bulk oats, Thompson, Robb & Co; 5 bbls eggs, W H Graff & Co; 7 bbls eggs, 3 tubs butter, Loh & Cooley; 10 doz hames, Lyle, Barchfield & Co; 11 sks potatoes, A Orr 1,585 s e hams, Wm B Hays & Son; 53 g hides, J Hamel & Son; 10 bdls hoes, P Hay and Lacock Sons; 50 kgs l beer, L Smith; 10 tubs tobabco, James McClurg; 4 bxs tongues, 10 tres hams, Jas H Parker; 1 car sks corn, Lang & McK; 3 do do do in bulk, Daul Wallace; 1 car hay, Jas Allerton; 20 cadds tobacco, M W Rankin & Bro; 16 do do, S H Baird; 100 bbls flour, W H Nanker & Son; 4 cars pig iron, R Wister; 1420 s e hams, 7 tres hams, W B Hays; 58 bbls bone black, Eclipse Lub Oil Co.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, April 20.—1 car hay, J H Hurlburt; 3 cars oil bbls, W Mullins; 1 car tubs, W H Lemon; 1,000 handles, Hubbard & Co; B; 1 organ, H Kleber; 19 refrigerators, 12 ice chests, Demler & Bro; 68 bdls forks, Logan G & Co; 37 do do, Lane Bros; 53 do do, John P Dean; 1 car o bbls, Elkins B & Co; 2 do stone, Wm Buentzec; 1 do hay, F M Herron; 1 do lumber, Slack & Sholes; 1 do oats, H J McCracken; 30 c axe hdls, Whitmore W D & Co; 10 bx catsup, R W Steakman; 1 car potatoes, E H

HOME NEWS.

For Rent.—A large room on second floor GAZETTE building, corner of Sixth avenue and suffield street. This room is a very desirable one for an office. For terms, &c., apply at the GAZETTE Counting Room.

Jack Frost has scarcely gone ere warm weather is upon us. Burn's "Frost King" is opened up for the season, and all wanting good, pure drinks of minerel and soda waters should give him a call, at his drug palace, corner of Sixth (late St. Clair) and Penn streets. Go and see the "Frost King," and try Burn's Soda Water.

Cruelty to Animals.

On last Saturday, Philip Walters made information before Alderman D. L. Smith, Allegheny, charging Joseph Smith, colored, residing on West alley, with cruelty to a horse. The deponent says that Smith has neglected his horse for more than ten days, during which time he has neither watered nor fed him. The neighbors have given the animal shipstuff, beddings, &c., and occasionally given it water. The horse had disturbed the people by its neighing in the night. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

Again Arrested on a Charge of Murder.

Yesterday Albert Kirschgessner came to the Mayor's office and made an information against Peter Weisse, whose wife died last Friday from the wounds in her throat, inflicted, it was supposed, by herself. It is claimed by the deponent that the woman's first statement on the slate to the officer, to the effect that her husband had killed her for $146, was correct, and that the subsequent statement that she herself had committed the deed, was made under duress. Weisse was arrested and locked up to await a hearing, at which there may be some further light shed upon the subject.

Alleged Robbery.

On Saturday Robert Robertson, who resides at Sandy Creek, came to the office of Mayor Blackmore and made information, charging John Waugh with the larceny of $100. The two men boarded at the same house, and it is alleged that the accused took the money from deponent's trunk during his absence. Coming to the city, Robertson, he says, discovered that Waugh had bought from a steamship agent a ticket for Liverpool, and had left on the morning train for New York. Chief Irwin telegraphed to that city and had the man arrested, and in the evening Detective Seth Wilmot left to bring the prisoner back.

The Corplanters.

The numerous rafts which may be seen floating down the Allegheny at this season are marined almost entirely by Cornplanter Indians. They are paid about twenty or twenty-five dollars for making the trip, which sum generally buys them one suit of ready-made clothing and defrays the expenses of a "glorious drunk." His traditional love of fire-water crops out on his first landing in the city, and he immediately looks about him for a saloon. Clothed in fantastic suit that some shrewd Jew has shoved upon him, and drunk with the poisonous mixture of a smitten saloon, there is little in him to remind one of the ancient noble red man.

Fire in Manchester.

About half-past seven last evening an alarm was struck from box 2, in Allegheny, corner of Beaver and Centre avenues. A second alarm brought out the whole department. The alarm was occasioned by the burning of a brick shed owned by Mr. Henry Falconer, situated near the car stables. Mr. Falconer estimates his loss at $2,500, considerable lumber and brick having been destroyed, upon which there was no insurance. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, though nothing definite is known as to the cause. There was one fire burning at the time, though from its location it is not likely to have caught from that. The building was about 50x114 feet.

Brakeman Crushed to Death.

John McCartney, a brakeman on a through freight going east on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was killed Saturday night, a little before twelve o'clock, at Store's Water Station, near Greensburg. His train had switched off, it appears, and he was standing beside the track looking for the mail train coming west. The latter coming along he was struck and run over, his head being crushed in and the body terribly mangled. Death was instantaneous. The remains were taken up, brought in on the mail train which arrived at the Union Depot at 1:15 yesterday morning, and from Devore's undertaking establishment. The brother of the deceased will take the body to-day to his late home, near Hollidaysburg. The unfortunate man was about thirty years of age, and leaves a wife and four children.

A Veteran Subscriber.

We take special pleasure in receiving, as we often do from subscribers of thirty, and forty, or more years, orders for the GAZETTE. We cordially reciprocate with such the flattering respect they feel for the paper. Our readers must not weary with the many recurrences we give of such testimony as the venerable Mr. Mansfield, of Latrobe, bears in the following letter:

LATROBE, April 19th, 1872.

Inclosed you will find one dollar and fifty cents for another year's subscription to the WEEKLY GAZETTE. Send it to Latrobe, where you now send it. I am very well for some time, or I would have attended to this sooner. I am now in my eight-fourth year and not very able to attend to business much now, so I can do without the GAZETTE, as I have been getting it for nearly forty years.

A. MANSFIELD.

Another Attempt at Swindling.

About noon last Friday a young, neatly dressed stranger entered the Bank of Industry on Wylie street, and presented to the cashier a check for $46. The check was dated the day previous, and was signed by Mr. P. O'Neill and was made payable to T. H. Donahue. Mr. Hanrahan, the cashier, upon looking at the signature immediately suspected the check to be a forgery, and asked the stranger where he got the check. He replied that Mr. Donahue had given it to him. The cashier then asked the teller, Mr. W. B. Ross, to accompany the stranger to see Mr. Donahue and inquire about the matter. The young man objected to this arrangement, and a policeman was called to have him arrested. The young man also objected to interviewing an officer, and went on a smart run down Wylie, followed pursued by the officers. The fugitive scaled a high wall in the vicinity of the gas works and escaped.

The Light Running Domestic.

Ease of operation is one of the chief merits of the "Light Running Domestic." On sitting down to it the first expression is frequently an exclamation of surprise, "Why, how *easy it runs!*" The value of this feature is apparent from the fact that no power is so costly as that of human muscle; but when it is remembered that the health of multitudes of women is permanently injured each year, by using heavy running machines, its importance is incalculable. *Over fifty per cent. of the average power used by other machines is saved in running the* "LIGHT RUNNING DOMESTIC." May it not justly be called the women's friend? Closely linked with, and largely dependent upon, simplicity and ease of running is durability. For friction involves *wear* as well as power. In the "Light Running Domestic" friction is reduced to the lowest point; the wearing points are finely finished and hardened steel, making it, with all its other points of superiority, the most durable machine in the market. R. W. Steadman & Co., No. 20 Sixth street.

The Thirty-third Street Railway Crossing.

The people of the Thirteenth and Sixteenth wards have made considerable complaint lately of the inconvenience which they experience at the crossing of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Thirteenth street. On last Saturday afternoon the Street Committee of Councils met the representatives of the Railroad Company, for the purpose of conferring together and, if possible, making some arrangement whereby the nuisance might be abolished. The railway men claim that any blockading streets or other inconvenience to pedestrians was entirely unintentional, and that arrangements will be made to have a flagman placed at the crossing, who will ring a bell when a train is about to pass. The trains which caused a blockade by being made up at that point will be moved further west.

Another conference to take place soon, at which the plan of building bridges over the Twenty-third and Humble street crossings will be discussed. In these improvements the city and railway company are equally interested, and it is to be hoped that some definite action may grow from the next conference.

Mayor's Sunday Reception.

Mayor Blackmore had, as usual, a large number of Sunday morning calls from the guests of Captain McGinty's Diamond alley hotel, yesterday, the aggregate being forty-five. The grade of society in which the visitors could only be judged from the claims which they made upon His Honor's hospitality, as the majority of them had been registered under their *nomes de plumes* rather than their real names, and with regard to attire were disguised. John Fitzpatrick had been arrested for being disorderly on the street. He resisted the officer until placed in a cell, and then fought his fellow-lodgers. He was changed several times, but disagreed with his bed-fellows in every case. Finally he was tied hand and foot, but managed to get loose, and again began fighting. After this he was taken out, securely bound, and spent the rest of the night in the corridor. He will go to Claremont for thirty days. Joe Dungan, who had "soaked" Saturday evening by firing a pistol on Second avenue. Ten days to the bill was all it cost him. Robert Gamble had raised a row in a saloon on Liberty street, and was sentenced thirty days. Joseph Davis, a noted vagrant, received a like sentence. Daniel Denny was charged with calling a brother Knight of St. Crispin a "scab," and adding injury to insult by knocking him down. He was taxed $25 and costs. Henry McKee was before the Mayor for the third time within a week. He received a ticket to the bill for twenty-four hours, with the promise that his fourth appearance would entitle him to sixty days in Superintendent Cordier's house of entertainment.

Mass Meeting.

An adjourned mass meeting of the people of our three cities and boroughs, will convene in Zion Baptist church, Park Way, Allegheny, this Monday evening, April 22d, at 7½ o'clock. The object of the meeting is to appoint a committee of twenty-one to carry out the object specified in the last resolution which was adopted at the meeting of April the 15th ult. All who love liberty, irrespective of race or sex, are invited to be present.

B. F. PULPRESS, Chairman *pro tem.*
S. A. NEALE, Secretary.

SUNDAY SCHOOL DEDICATION.

The New Edifice of the Allegheny Evangelical Lutheran Church — Interesting Exercises Yesterday Afternoon.

Yesterday afternoon at half-past two o'clock, very interesting service was held in the new and handsome edifice of the First English Evangelical Lutheran Church, at Stockton avenue and Arch street, Allegheny. The occasion was the first meeting of the Sunday School connected with the church in the elegant new room provided and fitted up for its use. The auditorium of the church is not yet completed, but church services were held yesterday morning and evening in the Sunday School room, conducted by the pastor, the Rev. J. G. Goettman. When the work of the painter and upholsterer shall have been completed, which will probably be about one month hence, the church, in all its parts, will be one of the handsomest and most comfortable in the city.

But it is of the services of yesterday afternoon that we will speak particularly. At two o'clock the school, having convened at the old church on Washington street, marched in a body to their new and more attractive quarters. The entire basement of the edifice, consisting of the lecture room, main Sunday School room and the infant class apartment, had been, by means of sliding doors, thrown together; and, in a very brief time after the arrival of the procession, every seat was occupied, and a large number of teachers, friends and visitors were obliged to occupy the "standing room only" which was left for them. The rooms, with the exception of that of the infant class, are provided with neat and comfortable chairs, instead of the high-backed and formal benches which until recently formed the chief feature of the Sunday School room. But there were not the only innovation upon the straight-laced customs of Sunday school fogyism. The apartment had been made attractive. Immediately in front of the Superintendent's desk was a handsome platform, the spray from which fell upon a large and beautiful collection of flowers by which its base was surrounded. Immediately in the rear of this, and extending the entire length of the room almost from one side of the room to the other, depended three evergreen arches, in which flowers were profusely entwined. About the platform and on the desks on either side were arranged flowers, growing in pots, and elegant bouquets. On three sides of the room were the following mottos, in large evergreen letters, standing out in bold relief from the snow-white walls: "God bless us;" "We love Thee;" "Jesus our Refuge."

The Infant Room was also tastefully trimmed with wreaths and flowers, and the walls were about with appropriate pictures and mottos. The infant class is one of the chief features of this very successful school. Yesterday afternoon its terraced seats were fairly crowded with fairy forms with happy faces and sparkling eyes.

The exercises began with the anthem, by the choir, of "Let every heart rejoice and sing," after which came the reading of the lessons and prayer, by the Assistant Superintendent, Mr. F. Blair. The school united in singing, from their song selection, "Crown Him," and two brief addresses were delivered respectively by the Rev. Mr. Goettman and E. T. Totten, Esq. The latter traced the history of the school, in a desultory way, from its commencement in the Friendship Engine House, with its sixteen scholars, to the present meeting, with its attendance of between 300 and 400 pupils. The choir sang "I was glad when they said unto me," and another address was delivered, by the Rev. A. McLaughlin. The School sang, "Sing Always;" the infant class, led by its teacher, Mr. B. Heckert, sang a couple of hymns; a liberal collection was taken up; Rev. G. J. Milligan delivered a brief address; the hymn "Come to the Savior" was sung by the school, and the choir rendered the anthem "Praise God from whom all blessings flow." Miss Lizzie Eisenbise, aged about 10 years, now came forward, and, after being mounted on a chair, recited, in admirable style, the little poem entitled "Never put off."

Mr. Geo. H. Stuart, of Philadelphia, had sent, with his greetings, two large and handsome bouquets. One of these, at this point in the exercises, was presented, on behalf of the school, by Miss Harriet Graham, with a few very appropriate remarks, to Charles Arbuthnott, Esq., who has always proven himself a warm friend of the school and congregation. He responded in fitting terms, and, after the Lord's Prayer had been repeated in concert, the assembly dispersed.

A STEER ESCAPES FROM THE DROVE YARDS.

He Runs Over Two Children, and Creates a General Commotion.

Yesterday forenoon about nine o'clock, a steer escaped from the drove yards near Taylor avenue, Allegheny, and ran up the Park to Federal street, and from thence to the gate-way, when it again entered the Park. When near the fountain it ran over and knocked down a little child, who, however was but slightly injured. At this point officer Gwinner attempted to arrest the animal, but having no warrant, the effort was unsuccessful. From this point the animal ran up Ohio street to Chestnut, and along the West Penn Railroad to Anderson street. In the mean time the steer had attracted a large crowd of boys who followed him, pelting him with stones, and otherwise annoying him, so that by the time he reached Anderson street his temper was considerably ruffled. Noticing a little boy standing before him, the steer ran towards him striking the child on the head and knocking him down. The boy was carried to Dr. Hazlett's drug store, where the Doctor dressed his wounds. The skull was not fractured, and the injuries are thought to be not dangerous, though the brain may be injured. The little fellow, though but about four years old, endured the pain with considerable fortitude. He was unable to give his name, and was accordingly taken to the Mayor's office.

From Hudson the animal pursued the even tenor of his way to Federal street, followed by the officers of the law, determined to bring the deserter to justice. For a while the street resembled the scene of a Spanish bull fight. It was truly an amusing sight, and those who witnessed it may congratulate themselves upon their good fortune. A bold officer would attack the enemy in the rear, doubtless thinking either to capture him alive or utterly demolish him, when the animal would turn suddenly upon his assailant, and the officer would find it convenient to slide up a telegraph pole or leap a fence.

A young gentleman dressed in the hight of fashion, was going over from Pittsburgh to enjoy the delightful breezes of the park, little thinking he would come to grief so soon after leaving the city on the other side. Just near the end of the suspension bridge, the steer with his head down and tail erect, rushed towards him. Finding his escape cut off, the gentleman leaped the stone fence to the great amusement of the crowd, but with no injury to himself except the loss of his "tile."

Chief of Police Clark finding that maces were rather out of date weapons, sent an officer for a gun, intending to cut short his mad career with a rifle ball; but before the gun arrived Mr. James Hunter, the owner of the steer, came past with a drove of cattle, and the wild animal fell in with the rest and was driven away without any further trouble.

Public Entertainments.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—The engagement of the Jane Coombs dramatic company, at the Pittsburgh, has furnished a rich treat for our amusement lovers thus far, and we are glad to note that the list of plays for the coming week presents fully as great attractions as that of the week that is past. Success, abundant, has crowned the engagement, and full houses during the week will insure continued success. This evening "The World of Fashion" will be presented, Miss Coombs appearing as *Marie*.

THE THOMAS CONCERTS.—There is no other company of artists that has ever attained such a reputation, in this country, as that enjoyed by the Theodore Thomas Orchestra. Such enchanting strains of music as those produced by this unrivalled combination, in their rendition of the compositions of the grand old masters, are calculated to live in the hearts of memory, not during the hearing alone, but for months and years afterward. The programme to be presented at the concerts next Wednesday and Thursday evenings, April 24th and 25th, under the auspices of the eastern press on some of the pieces, is superior to anything ever presented at previous concerts given in this city. The seats are being sold quite rapidly at Kleber's, and, since there are but two performances, the house will undoubtedly be crowned on both occasions.

THE ART GALLERY.—While the programmes at most of the places of entertainment vary greatly, sometimes presenting great attractions and, at other times, very indifferent bills, the attractive feature of the Library Hall gallery of fine arts are uniformly of the first order. No one need fear that disappointment will meet him as he enters the exhibition room of the Art Association, which at any and all times, during the exhibition season, presents a field for investigation for the artist of cultured taste and experience, as well as a source of pure enjoyment to the most untutored in art matters.

THIS MORNING, Forepaugh's mammoth show appears in grand parade, provided the weather is favorable. The gorgeous band chariot, drawn by twelve Arabian steeds, will lead the cavalcade; then will appear the camels, ponies, etc. Herr Darious, the lion tamer, will ride in an open carriage exposed to public view, with two royal bengal tigers and a pair of full-grown Asiatic lions. The "Goddess of Liberty" will be personated by a handsome girl, who will be carried in a canopied car upon the back of the largest living elephant, in captivity. A wonderful automatic figure, manufactured by Houdin, will execute marvelous acrobatic and gymnastic acts as the procession moves. One hundred and seventy-five horses, attached to nearly two miles of brilliantly ornamented cages, will also be seen in the procession. Exhibitions are to be given under all four tents to-day and to-morrow, afternoon and evening, on the hot corner Twenty-ninth and Penn streets, and for the balance of the week it will locate at Union Park, Allegheny, exhibiting afternoon and evening. Tickets are now for sale on Fifth street, Fifth avenue, and at Washington's book store, 67 Federal street, Allegheny. Street cars pass the lot every five minutes.

Munson's Lightning Rod.

First premiums at New York State Fair, held at Albany; Ohio State Fair held at Cleveland; Connecticut State Fair, held at Bridgeport; Illinois State Fair, held at Chicago; Indiana State Fair, held at Indianapolis; Pennsylvania State Fair, held at Philadelphia; Maryland Institute, held at Baltimore; American Institute, of New York City; Franklin Institute, of Philadelphia, Pa; Mechanics' Institute, of Cincinnati, O.; National Fair, held at Louisville, Ky.; and at 93 county and district Fairs.

Manufactured by Lockhart & Co., No. 234, Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. M&TH

The Dolly Varden styles for the ladies are just now almost as popular as are the elegant suits manufactured by Urling, Follansbee & Co., with the gentlemen. There are no more elegant suits made anywhere than can be had at Urling, Follansbee & Co.'s, southwest corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.

BREVITIES.

COUNCILS meet this afternoon.

YESTERDAY was a warm spring day.

THE Coombs troupe stay another week.

THE sale of seats for the Thomas Concerts this week is immense.

A SOTHERN Democratic paper is talked of among the anti-Cass men.

THE usual number of races took place on Penn avenue, yesterday.

THE bright sunshine, and the beautiful appearance of the parks, attracted hundreds of promenaders to Allegheny yesterday.

ROBERT S. LATHAM, Esq., of this city, was on last Wednesday appointed Notary Public by Governor Geary, and has received his commission.

THERE are a few men still inhabiting this earth who know no better than to bore editors and reporters during their business hours. When will they learn to tell their story and go.

THE Second Company of the Duquesne Grays held a meeting for the election of officers on Friday evening with the following result: L. T. Brown, First Lieutenant; Thomas Bingham, Second Lieutenant; James Steen, Orderly Sergeant.

THE sixth anniversary of the Sunday school connected with the Hazlewood Presbyterian church will be celebrated next Sabbath afternoon. Those desiring to attend may go out on the one o'clock church train, and means of return will be provided.

WE have received from Joseph M. Gazzam, Esq., attorney and counsellor at law, and director for Pennsylvania of the United States Law Association, a chart of the latter organization, together with a printed list of the members. It is an invaluable document.

A VERY large and appreciative audience gathered at the Academy of Music last night to hear Rev. Mr. Van Demark deliver his lecture entitled *Our Boys*. The young generation, its sterner repre-entatives, were thoroughly discussed, the gentler part, *Our Girls*, being left for next Sunday night.

MR. WILLIAM C. MCCARTNEY, who has been for many years identified as one of the most active business men, died on last Friday morning. Mr. McCartney has for a long time conducted an extensive auctioneering business. His many friends, whom he made in this line, will learn of his death with deepest regret of his demise.

AT ABOUT noon on Friday two horses attached to one of the cars of the Citizens Passenger Railway fell into an excavation which had been made for some sewerage purposes. The men employed at the work were absent for dinner, and had left the hole, which was quite large, uncovered. After an hour's labor the horses were extricated from their cramped position.

THE card of Mr. John A. Watson, of Elizabeth township, announcing himself a candidate for Sheriff, appears in to-day's paper. Mr. Watson was a good soldier, and was seriously wounded while in the service, which prevents him from doing hard labor. Mr. W. is in every way competent to take charge of the duties of the office, and if nominated, would make a very popular candidate, and strengthen the ticket.

PROF. SEAGER has had the extreme good fortune to enlist Mrs. Caroline Richings Bernard in his conservation of music. In a few weeks this distinguished lady will identify herself with the Pittsburgh musical circles and will appear in the several concerts and oratorios of Prof. Daniels, etc. We regard Mrs. Bernard as one of the most cultured vocalists in the country, and are heartily glad that she is about to make her home in our midst.

THE merchants of Federal street, Allegheny, and other interested parties are agitating the question of paving the whole street from the bridge to the Perrysville plank road with the Nicolson or some other approved wood pavement. The present cobble-stone pavement is considerably out of repair, and the increasing travel and importance of the street seem to justify a better pavement. Councils will doubtless see the importance of the improvement.

ON LAST Saturday John C. Coyle came before the License Board and asked for a rule against Wm. Brill, a saloon keeper on Third avenue, requiring him to show why his license should not be revoked. The accused is charged with having induced a young girl to enter his house to live a life of prostitution, and when there detained her against her will. Search was made for her by her father, and she was finally found at a house in Lawrenceville. Rule granted and the case will be investigated to-day.

WE publish this morning one of a hundred certificates now in the possession of W. W. Wallace, Esq., the manufacturer of the Welcome Hay Rake, so well and so favorably known by farmers. This rake is taking the place of all others, and requires to be but seen to recommend itself. We are informed that Mr. Wallace has but two hundred rakes left of this years' manufacture of five thousand. One firm in this city ordered one hundred at one time, and would have taken more but could not be furnished them. Farmers and agents for agricultural implements, should see this rake and examine it for themselves.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT.—JUDGE STOWE.

William Wier, of Mayor Callow's police force, convicted of assault and battery upon John Schultles, was sentenced to pay a fine of six cents and the costs of prosecution.

John McCullough, convicted of larceny, Martha Aiker prosecutrix, was sentenced to the Work House for six months.

Robert McKee, convicted of fornix et cet., was sentenced to pay ten dollars fine to the Directors of the Poor, twenty-five dollars to the prosecutrix, and one dollar and seventy-five cents per week for four years.

Robert Barnett, convicted of assault and battery upon Wm. Tyler, was sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars and costs.

Jeremiah Holland, convicted of selling liquor without license, was required to pay a fine of fifty dollars and costs.

The fines in the case of Officers Moore, Gibbons and Stax were reduced to one cent each. The Court also appointed a commissioner to tax the costs anew.

Trial List for To-Day.

Commonwealth vs.	
Richard Givnis, 2 cases,	John Meenan et al,
John Crill, et al,	Samuel McKee,
John Edgin,	Louis Rabel,
Wm. Einsten,	Michael Madigan,
Matilda Richey,	Wm. J. Murphy,
J. McCallister, 2 cases,	Jas. McFadden et al,
Bernard Gray,	E. S. Haughawout, 3
Geo. Brown,	cases.
John Frank,	

COMMON PLEAS.—JUDGE COLLIER.

The School Directors of Mount Washington were authorized to borrow $11,256 to meet the expenses of building the new school house.

An order was made authorizing the Allemenia Insurance Company to amend its charter.

Charles Matzinback died a petition for a divorce from his wife Mary.

Trial List for To-day.

74. Daily vs. Lipp.	
204. Lenkard vs. Rafferty.	
82. Conway vs. Kohn.	
86. Duff vs. Cuppels.	
87. Hoak vs. Cooper.	
88. Shad vs. Barriboll.	
72. King vs. Blackmore.	
92. King vs. Blackmore.	
95. Rice et al vs. Fahey.	
104. Dowling vs. Byrne & Co.	

DISPICT COURT.—JUDGE KIRKPATRICK.

On motion of T. C. Lazear, Esq., Kenneth Mackintosh and Samuel T. Marshall were sworn and admitted to practice in this court.

Trial List for To-day.

83. Herron vs. Barton et al.	
84. Shell & Weir vs. Pittsburgh.	
80. Geary vs. Stoker.	
146. McCully vs. Eisenhart.	
122. Allegheny vs. Davis.	
154. Grubs et ux. vs. Otway.	
160. McGaw vs. Standard Oil Co.	

U NITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

Isaac and Samuel Weil, charged with having up a sign as wholesale liquor dealers without having paid the special revenue license, were tried and found guilty.

The case of George W. N. Yost, indicted for perjury in falsely swearing that he was the original inventor of certain appliances in connection with the finger bar of the Ohmax Mower and Reaper, previously reported, is still on trial. The District Attorney will offer evidence in rebuttal this morning, after which the arguments will be heard and the case submitted to the jury.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A Few Notes from Uniontown, Pa.—Excitement in Musical Circles.—Journalistic Enterprise.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

UNIONTOWN, April 20, 1872.

We have been treated occasionally to some good music by singers from a distance, but very seldom has the musical talent of Uniontown been induced to give an exhibition of their powers. For two evenings two grand Old Folks concerts were given on Thursday and Friday evenings, April 18th and 19th, by the amateur musicians of our town, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. They were a success both financially and musically, and of such a character that our community should be proud of having among its citizens such talent.

Those having these concerts in charge were fortunate in securing as musical director, Prof. W. A. Lawton, of Pittsburgh, a gentleman of whose ability in this line, your city readers need no commendation. Their programme consisted mainly of the good old pieces of other days. The space will not permit me to enter into a detailed account of the various pieces sung, but a few need especial mention. "Majesty," "Strike the cymbals" and "The song of the old folks" were rendered in fine style by the company. "Robin Adair," by Prof. Lawton, was sung with fine expression, and was greeted each evening with an encore. The duets "Home to our mountains" and "Photograph," by Prof. Lawton and Mrs. C. H. Beall, were greeted with much applause, the latter being encored on the first evening and sung twice by request on the second evening. W. A. McDowell, editor of the *Genius of Liberty*, also rendered in fine style by the company. "The Arkansas Traveler." Mrs. C. H. Beall, who is possessed with a fine soprano voice, and was the *prima donna* of the evening, sang beautifully "Coming thro' the rye" and "Within a mile of Edinboro' town," receiving an encore on the latter. The instrumental trio, "*O' Dolce Concerto*," was performed in fine style by Miss M. Pauline Bailey and Mrs. S. M. Beall at the piano and Prof. Lawton at the organ. Miss Pauline Bailey, who acted as pianist, is a young lady of superior accomplishments as a performer.

Mr. W. H. Miller, the enterprising editor of the *American Standard*, has recently procured a new Cottrel & Babcock power press, for use in his establishment. The *Standard* office is now supplied with four presses—the new one mentioned, a Hoe & Co. old style hand press, and two power job presses, one a Day & Co., of Cincinnati, and the other, a Gordon. Being supplied with a good stock of job type, it stands superior to most country offices in regard to job work. ROVERT.

The Champion of the English Agricultural Laborers.

The London correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, in speaking of the uprising of the Warwickshire farm laborers, says:

It is a remarkable fact that whenever an excitement of this kind arises among the ranks of the people the best man for the hour is generally one of themselves. It was so in the Chartist movement whose poet was the blacksmith Ebenezer Elliot, and whose writers, like Cooper and Sandford, were more potent even than Carlyle. It is so now. There has appeared on the scene one J. Arch, who is farmer, mechanic, preacher, and one or two other things, and around him the multitudes press. He is one who has struck with the rest. He appears in moleskins; he is as poor as any one he addresses; but he is a natural orator. His full round voice is like organ music, his clear eye is full of sensibility; his face bears the light of honor as well as thought. The crowd is so impatient that it is apt to interrupt the most important speakers with cries of "Arch!" And at last when he takes his stand on top of a table, there is first a roar, and afterward the thousand headed thing is still as a slumbering infant.

He holds them by the head. His speech mainly consists of what he has himself gone through and what he has gathered of the experiences of others around him, for he travels on foot day and night talking to the men, comforting their wives and children, showing them how much—a important thing—aiding them to think, to comprehend the higher meaning of this movement. If the Lords of England have one man to fear in this country it is not Sir Charles Dilke, Baronet, but J. Arch, agricultural laborer. In a plain, manly way that reaches the heart, because coming from the heart, he talked to the concourse at Leamington on Good Friday.

"Men," he said, "I'll tell you what I had to do. My master said to me: 'One shilling and a six-pence a day is all I shall give you.' I had a wife and two children, and I know my duty to them before God, because of the vow I had made to her at the altar, to be, to do, or to die to keep them, and I struck. I knew I got into bad report for that, but nevertheless I did it, and in consequence of that I had a chance for the exhibition of eccentricity and love of notoriety, in the light of an offence against society—when those who preach it are answered, amid general approval, with threats of 'count out' and exclusion of strangers, how to meet the accompaniments of braying and cock-crowing—there will be plenty of observers outside the walls of that House whose conclusion would be that such a style of opposition betrays panic, not confidence; that the so-called upper classes try to disguise their alarm under much uproar, as did the French Assembly and Jacobins in 1791. And some may guess that it was the natural production that institutions so defended are in reality in substantial danger, as they were then, *Absit omen!*"

The Death of Solomon.

We find the following in Baring Gould's curious volume of legends of the Patriarchs:

When Solomon had recovered his throne, he reigned twenty years. His whole reign was forty years, and he lived in all fifty-five years. He spent three years prosecuting the building of the temple. Towards the end of his life he often visited the temple, and remained there one or two months plunged in prayer, without leaving it. He took his nourishment in the temple. He even remained a year thus; and when he was standing, with bowed head, in a humble attitude before God; no one ventured to approach him, man or Jinn; if a Jinn drew near, fire fell from heaven and consumed him. In the garden of Solomon grew every day an unknown tree. Solomon ask it, "What is thy name, and what are thy virtues?" And the tree answered, "I am called such and such, and I serve such a purpose, either by my fruits, or by my shadow, or by my fragrance."

Then Solomon transplanted it elsewhere; and if it were with medicinal properties, he wrote in books the kinds of remedies for which it served.

One day Solomon saw in his garden a new tree, and he asked it, "What is thy name, and what purpose dost thou serve?" The tree replied, "I serve for the destruction of the temple. Make of me a staff wherewith to lean." Solomon said, "None can destroy the temple as long as I am alive." Then he understood that the tree warned him that he must shortly die. He pulled up the tree and of it made a staff, and, when he prayed, he leaned on his staff to keep himself upright.

Solomon knew that the temple was not completed, and that if he died, and the Jinns knew of it, they would leave off building; therefore he prayed, "O Lord! grant that the event of my death may be hidden from the Jinns, that they may finish this temple." God heard his prayer that the temple might be completed, and that the Jinns might be humbled. Solomon died in the temple, standing, leaning on his staff, with his head bowed in adoration, and his soul was taken so gently from him by the Angel of Death that the body remained standing; and so he remained for a whole year, and those who saw him thought he was absorbed in prayer, and they ventured not to approach.

The Jinns worked night and day till the temple was finished. Now, God had ordered, the same day that the soul left Solomon, a little white ant, which devours wood, to come up out of the earth under the staff, and to gnaw the inside of the staff. She ate a little every day; and as the staff was very strong and stout, she had not finished it till the end of the year. Then, when the temple was finished, at the same time the staff was eaten up, and it crumbled under the weight of Solomon, and the body fell. Thus the Jinns knew that Solomon was dead. Now, whenever the white ant eats wood, the void is filled up with clay and water by the Jinns; and this they will continue to do till the day of the resurrection. Then they will be set free, and will announced to them the death of him who held them in bondage. If the clay and water are not inserted by the Jinns, whence can they come?

Those having these concerts in charge were fortunate in securing as musical director, Prof. W. A. Lawton, of Pittsburgh, a gentleman of whose ability in this line, your city readers need no commendation. Their programme consisted mainly of the good old pieces of other days.

A City of Statues.

It would seem that New York is to be the "City of Statues." We have already a number of them in Central Park, and we have quite a number of others projected for that place, including those of Shakspeare and Sir Walter Scott. Union Square we have the statues of Washington and Lincoln. We have also the bronze statue of Benjamin Franklin (a clumsy thing) erected in Printing House Square. In the same square the statue of Horace Greeley, which has been subscribed for, is to be placed. Yesterday I saw a superb bronze statue of Guttenberg, the inventor of printing, which is to be set up in the same locality, in front of the grand new building of the *Staats Zeitung*. The statue was lately brought from Germany, and is a very admirable work. Notwithstanding all our materialism, it seems we are ready to commemorate the genius of great men in art, science, literature, art, invention, statesmanship and war.—[New York correspondent.

THE luxury of a glass of pure water is at this moment denied to the wealthiest community the world has ever known. There is no "constant supply" in any part of London, and the moving organisms and the sediment from sewage are retained in our cisterns for weeks and months. Why do not the temperance advocates come to our aid? Who would drink water when they can get beer brewed at Burton? And how can a vast population, supplied with such an execrable fluid, be expected to be a temperate and water-drinking population?—*Court Journal.*

A Famous Writer.

Twelve or fourteen years ago the editors of a new magazine received a story from an unknown author. The scene of this story was Paris, the characters were French and English, the dramatic plot was French, the admirable art was French, and there appeared, withal, a familiarity with the topography and atmosphere, the life and social manners, of the world's metropolis which could only, it seemed, belong to a resident and a man of ripe years and culture. Therefore these editors, lingering and thirsting for the new and the surprising, as the nature of editors is, took counsel together, saying, "This manuscript story is plainly a translation; wherefore must we return it with thanks." Whereupon appeared unto them in a day or two a distinguished author, and said, "I know the writer of 'In a Cellar,' which is absolutely original. She is a young girl, born in Maine, bred in Newburyport, whose farthest journey has been to Boston. She is the coming woman in literature, for she has not only genius, but I know that she can toil terribly." Then the editors exalted their horn, enlarged the borders of their garments, and greatly magnified their office, printing "In a Cellar," and with the name of the author in large capitals, thus: HARRIET PRESCOTT. She is now Mrs. Spofford. Mrs. Spofford is a little above the medium height, with a slight and willowy figure, and face of great intellectual beauty, lighted by wonderful eyes—"eyes not down-dropt nor over-bright"—and shaded by dark, soft, curling hair. Leaving out the youth and freshness of her countenance, it reminds one vividly of Mrs. Browning, not so much by resemblance as by suggestion. When she is moved or interested, her talk is brilliant, poetic, and most original, and her humor, which is almost wholly absent from her writings, is the most quaint and drollish. She does not like writing, but pursues it with most delicate conscience, since she has made it her work, and finishes it with the utmost care. Her poems, however, she writes from real love of them, and values them far above her prose. She is eagerly sought for in refined society, but goes out very little, and her best friends are constrained to forego her presence by reason of silence, when the fruits thereof are books so absorbing, so passionate, yet so pure and so lovely, as literary arts, as are hers.

A Literary Struggle.

You are aware that when it is known that Charles Reade is writing a new novel, there is always the most active rivalry between the publishers of American magazines to secure possession of early sheets from London for their periodicals. Reade and Victor Hugo are the most independent authors of the day in making terms with their publishers. Reade understands his popularity, comprehends the value of a story, knows how it increases its circulation, and brings profit to the publisher. He never biggles with a publisher, or compromises on his terms. Recently, he sent word to Messrs. Sheldon, the publishers of the *Galaxy*, that he had a new novel nearly ready, of which he would furnish advance sheets at the rate of $30 per page of 1000 words. Messrs. Sheldon declined to try to get him to come down in his terms, and having learned that Osgood, of the *Atlantic Monthly* would not agree to his demands (the Atlantic and *Every Saturday* having run the purchase of Reade's advanced sheets for some years,) they wrote to him offering him about two-thirds of his price.—But at this point the "Messrs. Harper got wind of the negotiations, and,as soon as they did so, they sent a cable dispatch to their London agent to call immediately on Mr. Reade and offer him his own terms for the story. And now I hear that the bargain has been closed between Reade and the Harpers, who have just published the novel, to the great chagrin of their rival publishers, who had expected to bring Reade down. The advance sheets will cost the American publishers between eight and ten thousand dollars, and as Reade gets about as much more for it from an English periodical, besides the sum he will receive as copyright when it is published in book form, it will be seen that he has secured, at the same time recommended the church to the protection of St. Andrew, who, according to the tradition, suffered martyrdom at Patras.

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